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Issue of Security in Mediterranean

U.S. Scolds Malta for Belgrade Filibuster

BEGRAD, March 7 (Reuters).—The United States said today that a Maltese filibuster over Mediterranean problems was making the European security conference look ridiculous.

The 35-nation conference, already three weeks late in finishing, has been unable to end because of Malta's insistence on a European-Mediterranean political dialogue. Malta has held out alone against the combined opposition of all the 34 other participants.

"We must stop making ourselves the object of world ridicule," the U.S. chief delegate, Arthur Goldberg, said at the conference before it adjourned until tomorrow with the Malta issue still unresolved.

All three groups at the conference—Western nations, the Soviet bloc and neutrals—have pressed Malta to back down and allow the meeting to end with an agreed final statement.

3 Separate Sessions

The U.S. show of impatience followed three separate plenary sessions today at which diplomats sought a compromise with Malta. Western governments have also been pressing Prime Minister Dom Mintoff in Valletta to stop insisting on a Mediterranean dialogue.

Both East and West fear that such a dialogue could lead to an unnecessary row over the Middle East and other problem areas.

Mr. Goldberg said the five days which had passed since Malta first raised the dialogue issue had provided ample time for consultations. "One nation is standing against 34," he said.

Apart from Malta, other participants were ready to accept a Mediterranean meeting on economic, scientific and cultural matters, but not on security questions.

Maltese delegate Victor Gauchi said he was canvassing for a formula which would call for a meeting "within the framework" of a section on the Mediterranean in the 1978 Helsinki declaration.

Malta was willing to accept a conference ruling that the meeting should not discuss security matters, Mr. Gauchi said.

Conference sources said the idea was being considered by other delegations, but initial reactions were unenthusiastic. Some diplomats said the formula could be challenged and provided a potential loophole for controversy.

Amnesty Campaign Anticipated

4 Mimes Get 2 Years in Jail For Insulting Spain Military

By James M. Markham

MADRID, March 7 (NYT).—A military court in Barcelona today sentenced four actors of a Catalan mime troupe to two years in prison each after finding them guilty on 16 counts of "insulting the armed forces."

The sentences, handed down by an artillery colonel after a one-day trial that ended late last night, constituted one of the most glaring deviations from the fairly steady process of democratization in Spain since last June's benchmark parliamentary elections.

The trial arose from an irreverent, wordless play by a well-known Catalan pantomime troupe called Els Joglars, or the Jugglers, which centered on the military trial and execution of a Polish vagabond in 1974 after his conviction in the murder of a policeman.

Last September, the Spanish Ministry of Culture approved the skit, but overlapping military jurisdiction permitted the rightist captain-general of Catalonia, Gen. Francisco Gago, to initiate prosecution against the troupe just before Christmas.

The military prosecutor in the somewhat perfunctory trial, which was notable for the scarcity of witnesses who had actually seen the play, demanded three years in prison for the accused actors, asserting that the military is "the basic pillar of our national being, given its transcendental mission."

The prosecutor added: "The defense of the penal code are put in place against moral damage that causes this community disquiet."

The thrust of the defense case, which was supported by the testimony of theater critics, was that the play was more a protest against the death penalty—and an evocation of the Kafkaesque circumstances that surrounded the death of the stateless Pole, Heinz Chech—than an attack on the military.

Calling upon such authorities as St. Thomas Aquinas and Shakespeare, defense lawyers noted that lawyers and psychiatrists were also lampooned in the play, which portrayed Chech's military judges as drunken and incompetent.

The defense also noted that the prosecution went against the spirit of the so-called Moncloa pact, a series of amnesty agreements that, among other things, call for the removal of the military from civilian justice. "When they are realized," retorted the military prosecutor, speaking of the Moncloa pact, "we will obey them, but for the moment they are pure enticement," a philosophical term meaning the realization of a thing by virtue of its form.

The four defendants, Maria de



In Central City, Ky., a striking coal miner carries off flour and cheese donated by farmers, who are also on strike, in a gesture intended to show solidarity.

No Plan to Use Federal Forces

Carter Now to Rely on States To Keep Peace in Coalfields

By George Wilson and Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, March 7 (WP).—The Carter administration served notice yesterday that it would rely on local and state authorities to keep peace in the coalfields for the present, rather than call up federal forces to protect miners and the mines.

The Defense and Justice Departments both said last night that they were taking no action to increase federal involvement in the coal strike, now 92 days old.

"Our attitude has been, and still is, to look for a peaceful settlement and to avoid straitening," said Mark Sheehan, assistant director of public information at the Justice Department.

The law gives the President authority to use federal troops to enforce court orders, such as a back-to-work order, but a U.S. Army spokesman said that no units have been alerted.

President Carter sent telegrams yesterday to governors of all the coal-producing states, advising them of their "primary responsibility" for avoiding violence.

"I have instructed the attorney general to work closely with you to make sure the law is obeyed, that violence is avoided and that the health, safety and welfare of all citizens is protected. As in the past, the primary responsibility for this protection rests with you. My action in no way changes that or increases the level of federal participation in this area," the President said.

Nevertheless, the stage was set for a potential test of strength between union and government in the coalfields.

UMW Power

The United Mine Workers members already have demonstrated their power. The threat of union retaliation or violence caused many nonunion mines to close along with union ones. This is the labor power that President Carter courted in his biggest domestic crisis.

At the state level yesterday, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Egypt Orders Japanese to Raze 'Deformed' Newfangled Pyramid

CAIRO, March 7 (UPI).—Egyptian authorities have ordered the Japanese Nippon television company and Waseda University to tear down the miniature pyramid that they were building in the shadow of the great pyramids of Giza, the newspaper Al-Ahram said today.

The newspaper said that the order was issued after the Japanese failed in their effort to imitate the ancient Egyptian builders of the great pyramids.

Although the Japanese used modern methods and gear, such as cranes, which were not known to the ancient builders, the structure "looked on the appearance of a deformity," the newspaper said.

The Antiquities Department ordered its removal within 10 days, although construction had been in progress for only two weeks, the newspaper said.

The Japanese said they were building the miniature pyramid to find out how the ancient Egyptians built the much larger pyramids of Giza.

Employing several thousand Egyptian laborers, the Japanese had said that they would stick to old building methods. But Cairo newspapers said that they "cheated" by using modern equipment such as machinery and cement which were not known 4,000 years ago.

Israeli Ministers Oppose Settlements

Two Said to Threaten to Quit Begin

TEL AVIV, March 7 (AP).—The split in the Israeli Cabinet over Jewish settlement projects on occupied Arab land widened today with a threat by Defense Minister Ezer Weizman to quit unless construction of new outposts is halted.

Mr. Weizman telephoned Prime Minister Menachem Begin from New York last night and warned that he would not short his trip to the United States and resign if new settlements went up in his absence, according to informed sources who declined to be identified.

"I put my foot down quite hard," Mr. Weizman told an Israeli reporter in New York. He denied that he had threatened to resign. However, the sources said he talked of resigning.

Mr. Weizman has been pushing for a freeze on new settlements to help efforts to resume Middle East peace talks. Apparently he feared that his orders for freezing one settlement project on the West Bank of the Jordan River would be violated in his absence. The United States opposes the

settlement policy, saying it is an obstacle to peace in the Mideast. Egypt has said Israel must withdraw from all land captured in the 1967 Mideast war.

Adding Defense Minister Yigael Yadin, the deputy premier, said he would carry out Mr. Weizman's instructions to stop work on the settlement at Nebi Saleh in the central West Bank.

Treasury sources told the Israeli radio that if the defense minister resigned, he would not go alone. The well publicized report was taken as a threat by Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich, who he, too, would resign, although Mr. Ehrlich denied it. Mr. Ehrlich supports Mr. Weizman on the settlements issue.

Growing Rivalries Strain on Cabinet

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, March 7 (NYT).—Mr. Weizman and Mr. Begin both belong to the Herut faction of the Likud party, a faction that was brought into existence by Mr.

Begin. In 1972, when Mr. Weizman, whose flamboyant and breezy manner is the antithesis of the autocratic and pedantic style of Mr. Begin, loomed as a serious challenger, Mr. Begin deftly excised him from a leadership role.

The defense minister made a strong comeback last year when he managed the Likud's successful election campaign. Since the peace initiative of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, Mr. Weizman has emerged as the leading moderate in the conservative Begin administration.

Another indication of the growing rivalries and stresses in the Cabinet occurred tonight when an Israeli radio commentator covering Mr. Weizman's trip to the United States told his audience here that the defense minister had privately told friends in the United States that the present government was unable to control things and that it might not last long.

Mr. Yadin told newsmen earlier today that the latest dispute over settlements came from conflicting responses by the two ministers involved. "This must stop,"



Ezer Weizman

he said. "The government has collective responsibility."

Aside from schismatic behavior in the Cabinet, Mr. Begin has other problems as he prepares for a trip to Washington next week for a round of talks with President Carter.

There have been growing strains between Israel and its chief ally, the United States, in recent weeks over the Israeli settlements and over Mr. Begin's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Rhodesia Forces Launch a Major Raid in Zambia

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 7 (WP).—Rhodesian ground and air forces have launched their biggest raid into Zambia and fighting with the Zambian Army was reported still under way late this afternoon, more than 30 hours after the attack began.

The Zambian government said the "unprovoked and indiscriminate" Rhodesian attack began at 10 a.m. yesterday and involved the use of jets, helicopters and ground troops. It also reported that the Zambian Army has shot down six Rhodesian warplanes, and that "gallant Zambian troops are containing the situation."

A communiqué issued by President Kenneth Kaunda's regime said the center of the attack was near Lusaka (formerly Frelimo), which is about 125 miles directly east of Lusaka at the border point linking Zambia, Mozambique and Rhodesia.

There was no indication by Zambia of the number of casualties suffered by the Zambians or the guerrillas and no other details were immediately available except that "fighting is continuing."

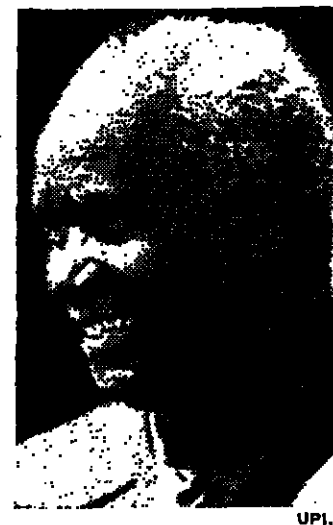
A Rhodesian government statement said the attack was aimed at heading off a major black nationalist guerrilla assault. It said 30 guerrillas were killed and a large quantity of Soviet arms captured or destroyed with only one Rhodesian soldier killed in the operation. It made no mention of any losses of aircraft.

Contrary to the Zambian version, Rhodesia said all its troops had already returned to their bases. It named the main object of the attack as a guerrilla camp 10 miles west of Lusaka.

There were unconfirmed reports that the Rhodesians had simultaneously hit several other camps inside Zambia.

In Salisbury, a spokesman for Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council and one of the black leaders who signed the internal agreement with Prime Minister Ian Smith in Salisbury Friday, said the bishop had not been informed ahead of time about the attack. "If he had been informed, he would not have been in favor of going ahead. We have arrived at this settlement to make peace and you do not make peace by crossing foreign borders," he said.

However, the two other black signatories, the Rev. Ndengezi Sithole, and chief Jeremiah Chirau, seemed more approving.



Kenneth Kaunda

"Enemies of the agreement," said Mr. Sithole, will be opposed "with every bit of our lives."

The attack into Zambia occurred eight days after another Rhodesian incursion into neighboring Botswana in which 15 Botswana soldiers and two civilians were reported killed.

Western sources here said it appeared that the Rhodesian white-minority government was intent on intimidating the two African "front-line" states into ending their support for the nationalist guerrillas now infiltrating into Rhodesia at a rising rate.

Both the duration and apparent magnitude of the Rhodesian raid appeared to mark a sharp escalation in the war and in its spread into all the neighboring countries. There were fears here that more such attacks on this country were likely in the coming weeks.

The brief Zambian communiqué made no mention of the in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

China to Abolish Committees Formed in Cultural Revolution

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, March 7 (NYT).—In a major move to restore stable government, China will abolish the Revolutionary Committees formed during the Cultural Revolution in its schools, factories, rural production brigades and provinces, Premier Hua Guofeng has announced.

Some other Revolutionary Committees serving as direct units of local government, however, will be retained.

The committees were set up at the behest of the late Mao Tse-tung in the late 1960s to insure greater popular participation in the government. They were embodied in the 1975 state Constitution but they have often proved disruptive to orderly administration.

Mr. Hua, who is also Chairman of the Chinese Communist party, disclosed the switch in a lengthy report on the work of the Chinese government to the National People's Congress, the nominal legislature, which on Sunday concluded an eight-day session. A full text of his 3 1/2-hour report was released yesterday.

Key Reversal

The abolition of the Revolutionary Committees in schools and factories is one of the most significant reversals of Mao's policies by Peking's new leaders. The committees will be replaced by professional school principals, college presidents and factory managers, although they will remain under the supervision of the local Communist party committees.

In his report, Mr. Hua also disclosed that under China's new 10-year economic development plan adopted by the congress, the country will attempt to nearly triple its steel production to 60 million tons a year and increase its grain output to 440 million tons annually by 1985. Analysts here estimate that China's grain harvest last year was only 275 million tons, a drop of 2.5 percent from 1976. Steel production last year is thought to have been about 22 million tons.

Mr. Hua said that under the 10-year plan, which actually covers the period from 1976 to 1985, agricultural output would rise by 4 to 5 percent a year and in-

dustrial production by over 10 percent annually. Analysts consider that these targets, especially the ones for grain and steel, may be overly ambitious.

China's grain production has stagnated for the last three years, largely because of bad weather, after growing by an average of between 2 and 3 percent annually from the 1950s to the early 1970s. Steel production has also been down since its peak of 25 million tons in 1976.

"The tasks set in the 10-year plan," Mr. Hua told the delegates to the congress, "are gigantic, but the job can be done."

The 10-year plan is part of China's design to achieve "comprehensive modernization by the turn of the century" so that it can become a "powerful, modern, socialist country." This goal has now been explicitly put into China's new state Constitution, which was also adopted by the congress.

Full details of the new 10-year plan, in keeping with China's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Battle at Jijiga Remains Fierce, Somali Rebel Says

MOGADISHU, Somalia, March 7 (Reuters).—A Somali guerrilla leader said today that fighting was raging around Jijiga in the Ogaden war, but gave no clear indication whether the key town had fallen into Ethiopian hands.

"Fierce fighting is going on there," said Abdirasik Sheikh Adan, acting secretary-general of the Western Somali Liberation Front. But he said that he had no detailed reports on the course of the battle.

The Addis Ababa government said the Ethiopian flag was now flying over Jijiga, which has been held by Somalis since they swept across the Ogaden plain last September.

Diplomatic sources here have said that if Jijiga falls to the Ethiopian forces, it would be a major blow to Somali hopes in the war.

French Socialist Party Asks Leftist Talks After 1st Round

PARIS, March 7 (UPI).—The French Socialist party today proposed a leftist summit meeting today after the first round of general elections, thereby rejecting Communist party calls for a meeting before the vote to discuss the left's common program for government.

Socialist party National Secretary Claude Estier said that the meeting following Sunday's elections should be held to smooth out differences among the three main leftist parties and to work out a strategy for the second round of voting.

The Communist party has been demanding that the left meet before the voting Sunday to resume talks on the common program and to discuss the naming of Communist ministers if the left should win the elections.

However, in making his proposal today, Mr. Estier said that there is a good chance that the Communists would agree to the Socialist plan.

"Of course, the Communists will say at first that they won't come to the meeting unless the common program talks are resumed. But we think that they'll give in at the last moment for fear of losing face with their voters," Mr. Estier said.

U.S., Russians Clash on Rights Issue at UN Talk

GENEVA, March 7 (AP).—The United States and the Soviet Union clashed over human rights today when a U.S. delegate to the UN Human Rights Commission accused the Russians of continued execution of Jews.

Chief U.S. delegate Edward Riosky said that the commission should be "deeply troubled" by reports of persecution of religious believers in the Soviet Union. He accused the Russians of publishing "anti-Semitism in official Soviet publications" and urged the country to respect the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" by allowing "every citizen to leave the country voluntarily."

Chief Soviet delegate Valerian Ririn called Mr. Riosky's insinuations "unfounded and baseless" and designed to "stir up a campaign to weaken the influence of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries."

He said that the charges were "early propagandist and intended for home consumption in the United States." He said that they led to a "psychological war," in turn, could not fail to lead to the resurrection of a "cold war."

The United States also denounced human-rights violations in Cambodia, Cuba and Argentina.

Vague on Strategy

The Communist party has been vague about its strategy for the second round of voting, Sunday, March 12. It has refused to say clearly that it would withdraw its candidates in constituencies where Socialist or Leftist Radical candidates get better first-round results. Communist party officials have insisted that the left must agree before the first round on election strategy, post-election government makeup as well as the common program.

In a wide-ranging attack on his leftist coalition partners today, Georges Marchais, the head of the French Communist party, wrote in his party's newspaper L'Humanité: "In the end, it is after the elections, after they are elected that they [the Socialists and Leftist Radicals] will say what their real program is. It is after the election, after they are elected that they will say who they will govern with."

Mr. Marchais was implying that his coalition partners have indicated that they could be tempted to seek an alliance with the right if they won a comfortable victory in the election.

In his attack against Socialist chief François Mitterrand and Leftist Radical Robert Fabre, Mr. Marchais said also that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

For Army This Year

Drop of Dollar Seen Costing U.S. \$220 Million in Germany

By Murray Seeger

BONN, March 7.—U.S. Army officials estimate that the newest decline in the dollar in West Germany will cost the Pentagon \$220 million in the current book-keeping year.

At the same time, it was learned, Army officers, U.S. diplomats and some West German officials are concerned that the fall of the dollar against the value of the deutsche mark is undercutting soldier morale so seriously that combat effectiveness could be reduced.

The Defense Department is expected to ask Congress, perhaps this week, for a supplemental appropriation to make up for the budget loss suffered by U.S. forces in Germany because of the rise in the value of the mark and the decline of the dollar.

"There has not been a single mark increase in spending," an Army spokesman said. "This request comes strictly from the devaluation of the dollar."

In the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, the U.S. Army in Germany—the nation's single biggest overseas military commitment—expected to spend \$1.5 billion.

Optimistic Estimates
When the budget was submitted 18 months ago, financial experts at the Heidelberg headquarters estimated that the Army would get 2.4 marks for each dollar. In Washington, Pentagon experts were more optimistic. They estimated that the dollar this year would be worth 2.51 marks.

This paper revaluation of the dollar enabled the Pentagon to cut the dollar size of the Army budget for Germany without changing the substance of the budget.

Since the recent decline of the dollar, however, the actual exchange rate has hovered around 2 marks. The Heidelberg headquarters, in requesting its supplementary funding, has estimated that the dollar will be worth only 2.05 marks for the rest of the bookkeeping year. The dollar was traded at 2.03 marks yesterday in the Frankfurt market but for individuals the rate was closer to 2.01.

The fall of the dollar has already forced the Army to revise its regulations to permit the payment of extra cost-of-living allowances for soldiers who live outside military bases and have to pay rent to private landlords.

3 in Ukraine Given

Death in War Crimes

MOSCOW, March 7 (Reuters).

Three men, one a member of the Soviet NKVD secret police before the war, have been sentenced to death for assisting Nazi troops in massacres in the western Ukraine, a newspaper reaching Moscow today said.

Pravda, Ukraine, organ of the Ukrainian Communist party, said the three had shot dozens of people, including children, in the Zhitomir district. The report said they had "disguised themselves" since the war but had been recognized by survivors of the shootings.

U.S. Foes of Panama Treaties Agree to a Vote on First Pact

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, March 7 (WP).—Senate opponents of the Panama Canal treaties abruptly changed their tactics yesterday and agreed to a final vote nine days from now on the first of the two treaties.

The unexpected break in the three-week-old debate was taken by treaty supporters as a sign that opponents have given up hope of amending the first treaty and feel that further delay might alienate senators who are considering voting "no" on final passage.

Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev., who apparently initiated the new opposition tactics, said yesterday that the opponents had to avoid being pictured "as stalling on these things" because stalling would alienate some key swing votes.

The decision to vote on the so-called neutrality treaty on March 16 is a gamble for both sides, since neither now has enough firm commitments to prevail. Pro-treaty forces feel that they have 83 or 84 votes for certain, while anti-treaty senators count 38 to 39 sure votes. It will take 67 to approve the treaties, 74 to block them, if all 100 senators vote.

"50-50 Chance"

Sen. Laxalt said yesterday that he still sees a "50-50 chance" that 60 senators will vote "no." Treaty supporters and White House lobbyists countered with cautious predictions that they would prevail.

The neutrality treaty includes Panama's commitments to keep the canal neutral after 2000, when the waterway would finally pass from U.S. to Panamanian control. Before next week's final vote, the treaty is expected to be amended in ways already approved by Panama and the White House to affirm U.S. rights to defend the canal and use it for emergency passage of warships in emergencies after 2000.

The Senate leadership of both parties is sponsoring these amendments, which have overwhelming support.

The opponents got more votes

Especially hard-hit are soldiers of the lowest three ranks with minimum service who have brought families to Germany at their own expense, since the Army will not pay for such moves.

In discussing their plight recently, Gen. George Blanchard, commander of all U.S. Army troops in Europe, said that when he started his current tour of duty, a soldier living off base paid \$165 for an apartment that had a 500-mark monthly rental. The same apartment, with no rent increase, now costs \$350.

"These soldiers are living, frankly, in a state of poverty," a colonel said. "In the States they would be eligible for food stamps, welfare payments and free school lunches. They can't get that kind of help here."

This form of exported poverty has already stimulated Gen. Blanchard to ask the Pentagon to change other regulations to permit the wives and children of low-ranking soldiers to eat meals in troop mess halls at minimal costs to be paid in dollars.

Army leaders and U.S. Embassy officials in Bonn have been disturbed that administration policymakers have not taken greater notice of the effect of the dollar's fall on the 400,000 soldiers and their dependents in West Germany.

There is concern now that if soldiers spend so much time worrying about how their families are making out, they will lose some of their combat effectiveness," one officer commented.

Germans Worried
In addition, diplomats are worried that Germans will lose confidence in the military's spirit and willingness to defend their country.

"Some Germans are worried that Washington will use the fall of the currency as an excuse to ask Bonn to start paying some kind of support for U.S. troops again," the officer said.

Washington and Bonn reached an agreement two years ago to end what were known as offset payments, various financial arrangements by which West Germany reduced the impact of maintaining the big U.S. military establishment in Germany on the U.S. balance of international payments.

Other military sources said that the excessive cost of living in Germany caused by the dollar devaluation could affect the Army's efficiency by discouraging the better officers and noncommissioned officers from volunteering for duty in the country.

"Right now, Europe is seen as the most desirable tour of duty for a professional soldier," an officer said. "This is where the action is now. But if the word gets around that a man can't support a family over here, he won't come."

"The people in Washington see the dollar problem only as an economic issue," another officer added. "In Europe it is seen as an issue of national power and prestige to defend your currency."

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Richard Speck during Joliet penitentiary interview.

Speck Tells a Columnist He Slew 7 Chicago Nurses in 1966 Crime

CHICAGO, March 7 (AP).—"Yeah, I killed them. I stabbed and choked them," Richard Speck said, admitting for the first time in a news interview that, while high on whiskey and heroin, he murdered seven of eight young nurses in a South Side town house almost 12 years ago.

Speck, whose account of the July 1966, mass murder was published in today's editions of the Chicago Sun-Times, said the eighth nurse was slain by an accomplice whom he claimed to have killed later and tossed into a railroad boxcar.

But a spokesman for the Chicago police department discounted the existence of an accomplice. Speck was convicted of killing all eight nurses, and is serving eight consecutive terms of 50 to 150 years.

Speck, 36, said in an interview with a columnist, Bob Greene, that he killed his unidentified accomplice, "an effeminate homosexual," because he feared the man would testify against him.

In January, 1977, a doctor, who operated on Speck after he tried to commit suicide following his arrest, wrote in the medical journal JAMA that Speck told him: "I killed those girls. Yep, killed 'em all with my hands."

There was no attempt to include that alleged confession in the trial materials because it was "made under heavy medication, it would never have been admissible," a lawyer who worked in the public defender's office at the time said.

Speck had planned only a robbery and "if that one girl wouldn't have spit in my face, they'd all be alive today," he told Mr. Greene.

Carter Asks CAB to Suspend Action Against British Airline

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, March 7 (NYT).—President Carter yesterday asked the Civil Aeronautics Board to suspend proposed retaliatory measures against British Caledonian Airways until negotiations now under way with the British are completed.

The President, in a letter to Alfred Kahn, the CAB chairman, said he agreed with the CAB that Britain had acted consistently with a bilateral air agreement between the two countries when it rejected low fares proposed by Braniff for its Dallas-to-London service.

But he said he believed that the British would reassess their action soon, probably during the meetings between British and U.S. air officials that began here yesterday and are due to end March 17.

Braniff Counter Proposal

After British authorities rejected Braniff's low-fare proposals, the CAB last week refused to consider a Braniff counter-proposal to raise the fares to meet British objections. Consequently, while Braniff was caught in the dispute, British Caledonian, a private company, was already flying between London and Houston at higher fares.

Today, Mr. Kahn told the President that the CAB unanimously agreed to withdraw its proposed order pending the result of the current consultations with Britain. He said he hoped the talks would resolve the present dispute "so that it will be unnecessary to take reciprocal action."

U.K.-Spain Talks Set

LONDON, March 7 (UPI).—Foreign Secretary David Owen and Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre will hold another round of talks in Paris, on March 18 on their dispute over Gibraltar, the Foreign Office said today.

San Marino Slates Election for May 20
SAN MARINO, March 7 (Reuters).—The rulers of San Marino, the two captains-regent, yesterday called a general election for May 20 to resolve a four-month government crisis in the world's oldest and smallest republic.

The Socialist party of San Marino provoked the crisis in November when it withdrew its parliamentary support for the minority Christian Democratic government. Since then, the Christian Democrats, Communists and Socialists have all failed in attempts to form a new government.

Quakes Strike Tokyo

TOKYO, March 7 (UPI).—Two strong earthquakes rocked Tokyo today, but no damage was reported.

Miners Seem Ready to Ignore Any Back-to-Work Injunction

By William Claiborne

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., March 7 (WP).—Union miners here in the heart of the Eastern U.S. coalfields said yesterday that they would return to work only if the federal government seized the mines and set the terms for operating them.

Their response spells trouble for President Carter's decision to seek a court injunction, under the Taft-Hartley Act, ordering them back to work.

"Let the government take the books from the coal companies and find out what they can afford to give us," said John Lund, a 31-year-old miner in the Bethlehem mine No. 58 in Marietta, Pa.

"There's no way I'm going back to work otherwise. It's already been decided," he added.

Other miners in western Pennsylvania and in this coal-rich northwest corner of West Virginia echoed the same determination, insisting that a government takeover of the mines would mean a better deal for coal miners.

"No one can afford to stay out any longer," said miner Daniel Kenney, "but it's what we have to do. We've fought this long. There's no sense in backing down now."

"We Lost Ground"

Thomas Kearny, a member of Local 4428 in Harwick, Pa., said: "Government seizure of the mines couldn't be any worse than what was offered to us. I think we lost ground as far as the future is concerned and our survivors."

Mr. Kearny's local rejected the contract, 197 to 4.

The companies have offered a 37-per-cent pay increase, and Mr. Carter said yesterday that he would resist anything greater as being inflationary.

But money is not the issue. The miners' complaints focus on:

- Work rules, which the operators say will increase productivity.
- Health and welfare benefits, which they for the first time would have to subsidize.
- Pension guarantees, which the miners say are too vague.
- Prohibitions against wildcat strikes, which the workers say are their only weapon for forcing the companies to deal with grievances.
- Absenteeism policies, which would restrict unexcused days off.

Not Afraid
The miners expressed little fear that the government would be able to enforce a back-to-work order.

When one miner raised the prospect of the National Guard breaking up picketing, Mr. Lund noted that a large part of the 110th National Guard Infantry

Prefer Government Seizure

Regiment at nearby Waynesburg is composed of coal miners. Andy Polosky, who said he has mined for 40 years, declared: "They can't force a miner to dig coal if he doesn't want to. They may be able to get him down there if they fine him enough, but they can't force him to mine that coal."

Mr. Polosky observed that Taft-Hartley has been used three times before in United Mine Workers strikes, twice in 1948 and once in a strike that lasted from September, 1949, through February, 1950. In each case, the miners ignored court orders to return to work.

The miners said that health and welfare benefits headed their list of shortcomings in the contract they rejected last weekend, and they complained that a 37-per-cent pay rise over the next three years would be diminished by a requirement that they pay up to \$150 a year for medical insurance and \$125 for hospitalization.

Previously the union-managed health insurance program had been fully paid.

Many miners criticized pension benefits, saying they want such

guarantees spelled out beyond the life of the contract.

The contract offer continues the sharp differences between pension provisions for those retired after Jan. 1, 1976, and for those before. The newer pensioners collect markedly better benefits.

Disagreement on Absenteeism
Striking miners also complained about proposed absenteeism policies which would restrict unexcused days off from work and about new work rules designed to increase productivity.

However, a few miners said the absenteeism rules already are too lax and that workers taking time off for frivolous reasons hinder mine safety.

"Too many people are taking time off to drink beer or go hunting, and it's causing 80 per cent of the accidents in the mines," a miner said. "If people are missing from your section, your chances of getting hurt are increased."

Others objected to the provisions that would curtail wildcat strikes and result in the firing of instigators of "unauthorized" work stoppages. The wildcat strike, they said, is the only way

the union can press grievances on such issues as mine safety and health.

For their part, the coal operators insist that they cannot possibly maintain profitable mines with frequent wildcat strikes.

Union leaders were uncertain about the likelihood of picketing if a court order were issued under Taft-Hartley.

Dennis Scarford, secretary-treasurer of UMW's District 31 in Fairmont, W. Va., said that union district officials were waiting for directions from the international office before taking any local action.

"I'm not sure what the members will do," he said. "We'll have dissension. That's for sure, and there will be some who will want to picket. I figure the federal government will come out and try to control that to some extent, but we don't know how."

Carter Now to Rely on States To Keep Peace in Coalfields

(Continued from Page 1)

governors were cautious in regard to plans for protecting the coal companies, miners who obey a back-to-work command and trucks and railroads that haul the coal.

In Eastern coal states, non-union coal companies that closed during the strike might be more ready to reopen under the protection of a federal order. However, this is difficult to predict because family ties of owners and miners of these nonunion mines have been factors in some of the closings.

Adequate Protection
State government spokesmen said that they believed that state police, and, if necessary, National Guardsmen could adequately protect coal company property and miners going to and from work.

Beyond that, they said, protecting coal shipments was more difficult. Indiana activated about 300 National Guardsmen three weeks ago to help protect trucks carrying coal. No other guard units had been activated or alerted as of last night, and a spokesman said that the Indiana action was winding down.

The state governments appeared to be trying to avoid inflaming a tense situation with undue threats or shows of force.

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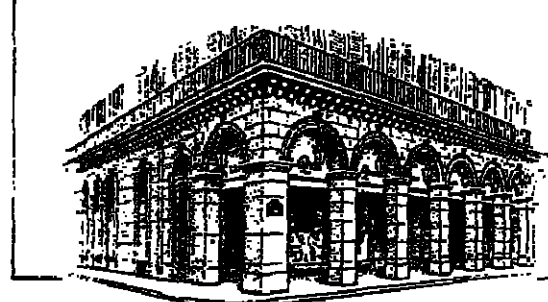
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News Analysis

Key Question in British Politics Is Strength of Race Issue

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, March 7 (NYT).—For 30 years, economic issues have dominated Britain's general election campaigns as the country struggled to establish a realistic postwar role for itself.

Is that about to change? Will the next election, due before the spring of next year, break the pattern? Will race issues emerge as the key question?

In the wake of the startling political developments last month, some British commentators believe that a basic change is taking place. Others think the current turmoil is only an aberration.

Boyed by improvements in key economic indicators—a strengthening balance of payments and a slowing rate of inflation—the Labor government of Prime Minister James Callaghan seemed in January to have drawn even with the Conservatives, led by Margaret Thatcher.

Immigration Issue
But then Mrs. Thatcher promised to work toward an end to immigration—by which everyone in Britain understood her to mean a limitation on the nation's nonwhite population.

Opinion polls swung giddily, showing the Tories in the lead by 11 or 12 points. Labor ministers, obviously frightened, reacted furiously, even intemperately. Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, came close to calling Mrs. Thatcher a Nazi sympathizer.

In the midst of all this, residents in the constituency of Ilford-North, a northeast suburb of London, voted last week to choose a new member of the House of Commons. Ilford-North had been a Labor seat, but a highly marginal one. Millie Miller, whose death precipitated the by-election, carried it by only 778 votes in October, 1974.

Conservative Edge

Vivian Dendall, this year's Conservative candidate, won by 5,500 votes, or by 12 per cent, almost exactly the pro-Tory margin that polls are showing on a national basis. But the Ilford-North swing to the Tories since 1974 was only about 7 per cent, much smaller than that in last year's by-elections.

The result seemed to mean

that the improving economic situation, despite some disturbing trade figures last month, had moved significant numbers of voters back to Labor, making the Conservatives dependent for victory on the race issue.

That view was buttressed by a poll taken by the Opinion Research Center outside voting places in Ilford-North. Of those who switched to the Tories, the survey indicated, 21 per cent did so because of the immigration controversy and 21 per cent because of high prices. During last year, Labor lost crucial votes because of prices, unemployment and strikes.

Most leading political commentators have been persuaded, by Ilford-North and what preceded

it, that the Tories probably will win the next general election.

Last month, researchers from Essex University reported that two-thirds of the Labor voters who could be persuaded to change parties in any circumstance would be "highly susceptible" to a campaign based on immigration and law and order. Even larger numbers of voters who supported the Liberals or failed to vote in 1974 might be detached as well, they said.

But there are reasons for skepticism. One is the historical record. Another is the fact that British poll results, and the attitudes of politicians and analysts, tend to oscillate rapidly.

Finally, there is the question of

whether Mrs. Thatcher can provide enough details to make her immigration policy and her hard-line stand on law and order sufficiently persuasive.

Labor hopes that she will be unable to do so. But one of Mrs. Thatcher's closest colleagues in the party leadership suggested recently that the Conservatives would soon recommend that a quota system be established for the dependents and fiancés of immigrants already living in Britain, greatly slowing their rate of arrival.

More Controversy
Such a proposal would undoubtedly create more controversy. It would affect while immigrants from New Zealand, for example, as well as black immi-

grants from Jamaica. But it would also dramatize Mrs. Thatcher's concern about the tensions undoubtedly caused by immigration. She would almost certainly accompany it with proposals to crack down on crime.

Race will continue to be an issue until the next election—most compellingly, perhaps, in a by-election in a South London constituency that includes Epsom, the home of many immigrants.

The guessing in London now is that Mr. Callaghan's strategy would be to ride out the storm over race. Ilford-North surely means that he will call an election this spring. Fall is the most likely time, but next spring is still a possibility.

Public Criticism of Regime Grows

Ban of Racy, Apolitical Novel Upsets South African Writers

By Caryle Murphy

JOHANNESBURG, March 7 (UPI).—Thousands of Afrikaners chuckled with delight at the sexual antics of a television crew and its groupies in the Afrikaans-language novel of Etienne Leroux, "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein."

Mr. Leroux's satirical work also won critical acclaim and a national literary award for his skill in contrasting the decadent 1970s life-style of the television people filming a reenactment of the Boer War battle of Magersfontein with the heroic stature of those who had fought in the historic 1899 engagement.

After the novel had sold 4,000 copies in a year, the South African government's censorship board last November banned it on the ground that, even though the "average man" probably would not read the book, it would offend him if he did.

Politically Innocuous

"Magersfontein" was not the first Afrikaans-authored work to be banned, but it was the first time that censorship was applied to a politically innocuous novel by an author who has "lost interest in politics" and comes from a respectable Afrikaner

family that also produced a former National party cabinet minister.

Because "Magersfontein" was not politically subversive, only racy, criticism of the decision was more public than usual.

This controversy revealed again the tension between the sophisticated, cosmopolitan, urban Afrikaner public and the much more conservative element that fills

most of the key positions in the government.

Writers Uneasy
"Before last year, Afrikaner authors thought they had carte blanche," a young Afrikaner writer said. But the "Magersfontein" banning has them worried. It also has caused what an Afrikaner poet called "disgust" in literary circles and a good deal of grumbling.

Obituaries

Michael MacLiammoir, 78, Irish Actor, Scholar and Wit

DUBLIN, March 7 (UPI).

Actor-writer Michael MacLiammoir, 78, who was worldwide acclaim for his portrayal of Oscar Wilde in a one-man show, "The Importance of Being Oscar," died yesterday.

Mr. MacLiammoir, Ireland's premier theatrical personality—a noted wit, linguist, director and designer—was well as prolific writer, had been ill for several months.

Co-founder of Dublin's Gate Theatre with his lifelong collaborator, Hilton Edwards, Mr. MacLiammoir spent much of the last 20 years touring the world in one-man presentations of his own devising.

He followed up the American and European success of his 1960

"Oscar" with one-man programs called "I Must Be Talking to My Friends" and "Talking About Yeats," which he took to five continents.

Mr. MacLiammoir was author of several plays, books—including an autobiography—essays and poetry in both English and Irish.

Born in Cork, Ireland, he made his first stage appearance in London in 1911 at the age of 11. He studied at London's Slade School of Art and spent his early theatrical years as a designer for the Irish Theatre and Dublin Drama League.

His best known play was "I'll Met by Moonlight" and he made his New York debut as Larry Doyle in Shaw's "John Bull's Other Island" in 1947. He played Iago in Orson Welles' movie "Othello" two years later.

The French government made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1973.

Irish Premier Jack Lynch said in tribute that "Ireland has lost a scholar and actor whose artistry made us all proud and which will live for generations."

Friends said Mr. MacLiammoir died peacefully in his sleep at home, where he returned last week after five months in the hospital.

Walter Whitehill

BOSTON, March 7 (AP).—Historian Walter Muir Whitehill, 72, director from 1946 to 1973 of the Boston Athenaeum, one of the nation's oldest private libraries, died Sunday. He was best known for his books about Boston.

Kaid Ahmed

RABAT, March 7 (AP).—Kaid Ahmed, 56, former Algerian finance minister and secretary-general of the ruling National Liberation Front, has died here, where he was living in exile.

Zbigniew Zaluski

WARSAW, March 7 (Reuters).—Military writer Col. Zbigniew Zaluski, 51, a hardliner on the Polish literary scene, died last night, PAF news agency reported today.

Mr. Zaluski, 50, was a quieter, more typically diplomatic style.

Most of his 31-year career as a diplomat was in Africa and the Middle East, but since 1974 he has served as ambassador to Indonesia and then to the Philippines. Earlier, he was officer in charge of Arab peninsula affairs, director of North African affairs, ambassador to Libya and assistant secretary of state for African affairs (1969-74).

Mr. Newsom, 60, has a quieter, more typically diplomatic style.

Most of his 31-year career as a diplomat was in Africa and the Middle East, but since 1974 he has served as ambassador to Indonesia and then to the Philippines. Earlier, he was officer in charge of Arab peninsula affairs, director of North African affairs, ambassador to Libya and assistant secretary of state for African affairs (1969-74).

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WHO WON?—The three candidates currently claiming victory in the highly confused Guatemalan presidential elections are, from left, Col. Alfredo Enrique Peralta Azurdia, Gen. Ricardo Peralta Mendez and Gen. Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia.

3d-Place Candidate in Guatemala Demands Recount

GUATEMALA CITY, March 7

(AP).—Three votes cast in Sunday's national election in the capital district are being recounted, but the third man in the presidential race has charged large-scale fraud and is demanding a recount for the rest of the country.

A tightly guarded recount of the vote in Guatemala City and its environs began last night as incomplete returns from the rest of the country gave Col. Enrique Peralta Azurdia, a former president and strong anti-Communist, 171,951 votes; Gen. Romeo Lucas Garcia, a moderate, conservative said to have the backing of the military,

169,811, and Gen. Ricardo Peralta Mendez, considered slightly left of center, 118,559.

Since the capital district has a sixth of the 1.8 million voters, the recount could change the order of the finish.

Comedie Some Fraud

Government supporters and election officials conceded that there had been some vote fraud but contended it was only in connection with the elections Sunday of mayors and local councilmen. Gen. Peralta Azurdia, the Christian Democratic party's candidate, said at a news conference: "The anomalies were definitely at the national level."

He charged that the vote count was changed by inking in or taping over numbers, that communications between his party headquarters and outlying districts were blocked and that some of his party workers were ejected from polling stations at gun point.

Meanwhile, unidentified assailants fired on Col. Peralta Azurdia's campaign headquarters today, killing a passerby and wounding two persons.

The Guatemalans voted for president, vice-president, a new congress of 61 members and mayors and council members in 48 cities.

Show Censored by Moscow Authorities

Soviet Avant-Garde Painters Open Exhibition

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, March 7 (NYT).—An officially sanctioned exhibition of works by 20 Soviet avant-garde painters opened today after the authorities banned a score of paintings for ideological reasons.

Some of the artists, who had fought with the censors for the right to show more of their works, said that they had agreed reluctantly to go ahead with the exhibition. "The chance to exhibit anything at all under conditions in our country is something we simply could not afford to refuse," said artist Vladimir Prokhorov.

The opening of the show in the headquarters of the Moscow City Committee of the Graphic Union, not far from downtown Moscow, was mobbed. As a Russian said, after he managed to get in past a cordon of police, "I don't know if I liked it, but I'm thankful to have lived long enough to see the day."

1974 Incident

It was the kind of art that police used bulldozers and dump trucks to scatter at an unofficial outdoor show here in September, 1974. After that embarrassment, official tactics changed and the artists have been tolerated. How much longer they will be seems to be in doubt, however.

What they do would not raise an eyebrow in New York or Paris but is considered spectacular here. The works include a 13-part "Apocalypse" by Vitaly Lintsitsky, which filled a room with Russian Orthodox crosses, brilliantly colored images of Christ, futuristic visions of the Crucifixion and of death.

There is also an image like a photograph of a bulletin board called "Books," by Nikolai Smirnov, but forbidden books—poems by Osip Mandelstam, who died in a Stalinist prison camp, and booklets of the works of Wassily Kandinsky, Marc Chagall and other contemporary Soviet artists that have been banned. A score of artists have been tolerated. How much longer they will be seems to be in doubt, however.

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like visions of the souls of the dead.

Mr. Rumyantsev was allowed to show two works, including a self-portrait in a geometric pattern resembling cobwebs.

"Of course I'm not happy about it," he said. "The other artists would not agree to a walkout over the exclusions, and we all agreed to follow the will of the majority."

The line of about 300 persons that formed behind the police barricades when the show opened was one reason why they agreed to compromise.

Punishment Feared

Mr. Smirnov, whose bulletin-board pictures resemble the 19th-century U.S. ones by John Herber, said that he was afraid the bitter fight over censorship could still lead to punishment.

"They threatened at one point to dissolve the union," Mr. Smirnov said, "and that question is still open."

Mr. Petrov-Gladky, whose wife and younger brother are also exhibiting in the show, said, "They told us they might reorganize the union or kick us out of it. We all expect some unpleasantness to follow."

"They" are the Ministry of Culture and Communist party officials.

known relationship in a subversive way or otherwise with the CIA."

A Shcharansky trial, on charges of treason or espionage, has long been seen not only as a potentially explosive Soviet challenge to the Carter human-rights campaign, but also as dangerous for U.S.-Soviet détente.

Détente is now at a precarious point over U.S. protests about Soviet military involvement in the Ethiopia-Somalia fighting.

Mr. Carter and other top U.S. officials repeatedly have mentioned the Soviet Union, privately and publicly, about the political consequences of bringing Mr. Shcharansky to trial.

What is at stake is more than the fact that Mr. Shcharansky is a Soviet computer expert, visits one of the leading Jewish activists in the Soviet Union and a major figure in the now-dispersed group of dissidents monitoring Soviet compliance with the Helsinki human-rights accord.

Beyond that, a Shcharansky trial has been seen as a potential U.S. attempt to link together American diplomats, Soviet-bloc U.S. journalists and the CIA in a wholesale plot. The premise would be that the entire dissident movement in the Soviet Union has been set up and programmed from abroad.

It is not known, U.S. officials emphasize, whether the Soviet Union will decide to risk the international consequences of a dramatic "show trial" of Mr. Shcharansky to voice such sweeping accusations. There are numerous lesser choices of spy and accusation which the Kremlin may employ.

Soviet legal preparations, however, informed sources said, indicate that action is soon to begin against Mr. Shcharansky, arrested last March and held incommunicado in Moscow's Lefortovo Prison.

The Soviet Union was believed to be suspending its move until the completion of the Belgrade conference on European Security and Human Rights, now in its final days.

Current predictions suggest the Skylab will re-enter the earth's atmosphere between early summer next year and the second quarter of 1980.

Officials have suggested that astronauts on a space shuttle flight in October, 1979, might be able to rendezvous with the Skylab and attach a propulsion unit to it by remote control. The unit could then either boost it into a higher orbit or direct its entry into the atmosphere so that any debris would come down in a remote area of an ocean.

U.S. Space Aides Briefly Revive Skylab After 4 Years of Silence

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., March 7 (Reuters).

U.S. officials have made their first contact with the Skylab space station since it became silent four years ago.

The 85-ton Skylab, which has been home to three crews of astronauts, has been dropping in orbit faster than expected and officials want to find out whether it can be boosted into a higher orbit or its debris brought down safely.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Bermuda tracking station sent a signal yesterday to turn on controls in the Skylab's airlock module.

Two minutes of data were received before the control cut out. Transmission signals were picked up later but no data, a spokesman at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala., said. Officials said the signals might be intermittent because the Skylab was tumbling in space or because a converter was not working properly.

They will make further efforts over the next two days to contact the space station.

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THE GREAT PERSONALITIES BY MARY BLUME.

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MOVIES

Screen Ballet
Superb With
Baryshnikov

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PALESTINE, March 7 (UPI)—Ballet has again caught the moviegoer's fancy and accounts for the justified triumph of "The Turning Point" (at the Concord, the Village East and the Quadra in New York).

When it presents the great Russian dancer, Mikhail Baryshnikov—sometimes with Leslie Browne as his partner—and with Lucette Aldous and Fernando Buñones in "The Black Swan" and Marthe Van Hamel and Clark Gable in another "Swan Lake" excerpt, this handsome film is superb spectacle. When, however, it ceases to dance and begins to talk, discussing on backstage dilemmas and the private affairs of performers and their relatives, it sinks to soap opera.

The split personality is obviously due to the producers' reluctance to risk what might be termed a complete "dancical." Several Soviet films have reproduced Bolshoi ballets as full-length features and Balanchine's photographed "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was a thing of beauty. Michael Powell's "Tales of Hoffmann" required no "Broadway Melody" plot as support.

Yet here, once the dancers are off their toes, we are confronted with a behind-the-scenes scenario ripe with the customary banalities. And this is not only intrusion, an unwelcome intermission, for it occupies the lion's share of the footage. In its extensive bridging, Baryshnikov plays only a minor role. Even so, he succeeds in conveying himself as an affable young actor, very probably "a movie find." The principals of the offstage episodes are Anne Bancroft and Shirley MacLaine as squabbling rivals.

Old Resentments. Miss MacLaine, it seems, has quit a promising dancing career for marriage and has spent the last 30 years raising a family and training her daughter to follow in her footsteps. A famous dancer company arrives for a guest visit in the town in which she resides and old regrets and resentments stir in her breast. The star of the touring troupe is her former colleague—Anne Bancroft—whose days as a dancer are drawing to a close. She is still the leading attraction, but she is about to be demoted to choreography.

The reunion of the two women is affectionate at the outset, but their renewed intimacy resurrects ancient envy and—as the daughter twirls into the white spotlight of fame—the relations of the friendly enemies grow increasingly acrimonious. Cathy conversations in the guise of heart-to-heart confidences lead to bitter truth-telling and a battle of slaps and hair-pulling.

"The Turning Point" is to be seen rather than heard, save for its musical score. Its production numbers have lovely radiance and exquisite interpretation, and with them the film soars. The in-between fable of haunting memories and hates is apt to evoke the cry, "On with the dance."

Although "Moulin Amante" (at the Rialto and the Danton in New York) is an original screenplay. Its atmosphere and much of its content suggest an audacious turn-of-the-century novel. Its setting is a stifling Venetian town in the 1940s, its portrait of a restless young wife and her husband, mistakenly suspected of a murder, has gone into hiding across the street and is believed to be dead, its anti-clericalism, and its high-faluting reflections on anarchism—all these have a distinctly D'Annunzioesque flavor.

The scenario itself, having depicted the situation, stagnates and there is no dramatic development. The husband in hiding, who spies on his wife evidently possesses superhuman hearing for from his lair across the square he can catch almost every word in the garden of his home and even listen in on his faithless spouse's boudoir conversations. Learning of his "death," she liberates herself in the sexual sense—and much to his dismay. This preaching of the double standard is as period as the costume. Marcello Mastroianni pulls agonized faces at the multiplying adulteries and Laura Antonelli is the symbol of women's lib in the late Victorian attire. Marco Vicario has pictured the horse-drawn-vehicle era prettily, but his script requires motorization.

Under Page, an independent journalist who left the Sunday Times after a row with editor Harold Evans over the treatment of a foreign correspondent, the weekly is likely to become even less predictable.

Page was a surprise choice on two counts. The board overruled the recommendation of the New Statesman staff, who had voted for James Fenton, 39, the paper's political commentator. In addition, Page is more of a hard-nosed reporter than a polished intellectual, the ruling characteristic of past New Statesman editors.

The board evidently chose him hoping that he will restore the 90,000 circulation that the weekly once enjoyed. Page made clear that he would put his investigative experience to work at the magazine, saying, "I hope to crack some stories."

As head of the Sunday Times Insight crew, Page developed a style of systematic group inquiry that became a model for many U.S. papers. Among the team's coups was the exposure of a manufacturer's 12-year delay in compensation for the limbless victims of the drug Thalidomide.

The paper fought a notable battle in the courts to print its stories. After they appeared, the manufacturer paid up promptly and at five times the amount it had earlier offered.

Page grew up in Australia, which puts him even further outside the tradition of New Statesman editors. Howard and his predecessors, Richard Crossman, Paul Johnson, John Freeman and Kingsley Martin, were all products of elite British private schools and typically went to either Oxford or Cambridge.

Australians occupy an outcast position in Fleet Street, both as publishers, like Rupert Murdoch of the Sun (and the New York Post), and as writers, like Clive James of the Observer, who has just won the Cricke of the Year award. Press commentators have seen a parallel here with the disproportionate number of Irish and Jewish bylines in leading U.S. papers. Like them, Australians are of but not necessarily in the society, aware of its workings, but able to stand somewhat outside it.

At British Weekly

Independent Joins Unpredictable

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON (UPI)—The New Statesman, an influential liberal-left weekly noted for its elegant political and literary essays, has chosen an ink-stained investigative journalist as its new editor.

He is Bruce Page, 41, a graduate of Melbourne High School in Australia and former chief of the Sunday Times's much-splinked Insight team. Page was a surprise selection of the New Statesman board, which has usually preferred products of Britain's public schools.

He succeeds Anthony Howard, 44, who has resigned after five years at the magazine's helm and who is now expected to land a key post in Fleet Street.

The New Statesman occupies a unique place in shaping British political thinking, far more important than its circulation of 40,000 suggests.

Its readership includes virtually every Labor MP and many Tories, most of the tightly knit newspaper world here, academics and students. It has traditionally boasted a distinguished literary and arts section as well as political commentary.

Started by Webb
The weekly was started 65 years ago by Sidney and Beatrice Webb and has included George Bernard Shaw and John Maynard Keynes among its directors. It has typically followed an independent left course that has by turns irritated and delighted every wing of the Labor party.

Under Page, an independent journalist who left the Sunday Times after a row with editor Harold Evans over the treatment of a foreign correspondent, the weekly is likely to become even less predictable.



The Guardian.
Bruce Page
... Investigative.

Harold Evans over the treatment of a foreign correspondent, the weekly is likely to become even less predictable.

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The board evidently chose him hoping that he will restore the 90,000 circulation that the weekly once enjoyed. Page made clear

"Cabin personnel were outstanding - low-key, efficient and gracious."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



Lufthansa
German Airlines

MUSIC

Getting Poetry and Jazz Together

By Michael Lwerip

LONDON, March 7 (UPI)—Fran Landesman is the wrong person to ask what's happening in town or which underground to take, barely going out, she thrives "at home" in the bohemian calm of her townhouse in Islington, a north London borough.

It takes courage for a 50-year-old woman ("I'm too old to lie about my age") with a highly developed, nesting instinct to stand in a packed jazz club and recite her own verses, which is what she did for two weeks last month at Ronnie Scott's.

Writing poetry is such private creation, rocking it so public. Being sandwiched between sets by hard-bop tenorman Dexter Gordon did not help. Dexter's audience is not notoriously open to words.

Although Charlie Parker used to say he improvised on lyrics rather than melody, words and music have never been comfortable together. Musicians tend to consider singers square a priori, commercially necessary nuisances. Singers compete for solo time with instrumentalists. Words are to be suffered through.

'Latter-Day Sitwell'
Only one vocalist has ever been featured on a Miles Davis album ("Sorcerer"). His name is Bob Dorough and he sings "Nothing Like You," lyrics by Fran Landesman. The New Yorker has compared her to a "latter-day Edith Piaf" without the Gershwinian overtones.

Miles Kingdom wrote in the London Times: "Some of [Fran Landesman's] songs . . . have found the contemporary wave-length in the same way that Dorothy Parker's verses did 50 years ago." She has been called "a pioneer of the hipster lyric."

Her best-known effort, a standard song is "Smiling Can Really Bring You Up the Most." "I was sitting in a bar with some jazz musicians listening to their argot and I got to wondering how they would say T.S. Eliot's line 'April is the cruelest month.' I finally came up with:

All alone the party's over
Old maid winter was a gracious host
But when you keep praying for
snow to hide the clover
Spring can really bring you up
the most."

Lyrics Only
Then she wrote "Ballad of the Sad Young Men" and these two songs alone also have been recorded by Roberta Flack, Ella Fitzgerald, Mabel Mercer, Anita O'Day, Sarah Vaughan, Carmen MacRae, Chris Connor, Rod McKuen and Chet Baker. She writes only lyrics; musical collaborators include Dorough, Dudley Moore, Alec Wilder, Steve Allen, George Farno, Roy Kral, Richard Rodney Bennett, and Tommy Wolf.

She lives with book-publisher husband Jay, also her de facto manager, in an open marriage that has survived intense affairs with show biz, antique collecting



Fran Landesman
... wants to be a star.

and macrobiotics. In the fifties they were at the center of an attempt to recreate Greenwich Village in Gaslight Square, downtown St. Louis. Their cabaret theater "Crystal Palace" featured people like Peter, Paul and Mary and Lenzy Bruce before they were big stars.

She recalls: "I wanted to hire a young folk singer named Bob Dylan but he was asking \$1,500 a week and I thought the price too high."

Produced Musical
St. Louis was not ready for them and they went to New York, where they wrote and produced a musical entitled "The Nervous Set," which did not last long on Broadway (there is currently talk of a revival), and they moved to London just when it was starting to "boogie." Their two sons, Cosmo and Miles Davis Landesman, grew up and by the mid-seventies Fran Landesman was passing her days at home munching mental bonbons . . . watching television, writing lyrics, reading, conducting a salon.

I had a little talent
I used it very well
I took it out to dinner
And fed it crime cereal

There was a blanket of wistfulness in the house, a certain nostalgia. "It occurred to me that nostalgia is coming faster and faster. Pretty soon we'll be nostalgic for breakfast. I wrote a song called: 'I Remember This Morning As Though It Were Yesterday.'"

Names from Paul McCartney to Germaine Greer to Irwin Corey and Johnny Rotten came to visit. There was always a surprise at home . . . no need to go out for people. People came in and even so she often retired early to her padded bedroom. What happened to this homebody?

"Nobody could be more surprised about it than me. I read in public for the first time two years ago in the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. I was so afraid people would get bored, I read the words as fast as I pos-

sibly could. Spike Milligan, the comedian, heard me and offered to write a letter to Ronnie Scott. It was really lucky there was an opening at Ronnie's just at the same time as my book came out."

A slim volume published by Jonathan Cape on Feb. 17, it is called "Invade My Privacy" and the title venue goes:

I wish you would invade my privacy
Scatter my silence
Mess up my day
I wish you'd leave your mark all over me
Handle my secrets
Teach me to play . . .

Translated Piaf
The wish has been granted. There was a run in an Islington pub, a one-woman show at the National Theatre, she translated Piaf's song for "Edith Piaf, Je Vous Aime . . . A Musical Tribute." Now the book and Ronnie Scott's.

She recites and chants rather than sings. Unaccompanied, her husky voice is attractively untrained. She seems smaller on stage than in her salon, more vulnerable and very alone. The audience in Ronnie Scott's was surprisingly receptive, although one night there were scattered boos which seemed more a product of alcohol than an aesthetic judgment, but still, Ronnie Scott's is the wrong room for her. Starting a new career at the age of 50 is not easy. For a woman in show business less easy still. It's tough to break in an act. But a new career it is:

"For years I sat in the dark watching the spotlights on other people doing my material. Now I ask myself why I waited so long. I've always been star-struck ever since I saw Judy Garland and Humphrey Bogart movies as a kid. I just love going out there giving of myself and receiving all that love and energy. I think of myself as playing the audience like a violin. I may start to work with an accompanist, try and sing more seriously. I want to go on tour. I want to make an album. I want to be a star."

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The Tito Question Mark

For more than a quarter of a century, Josip Broz Tito has been a major force in the world. Now, the last of a generation that shaped or mauled the world on a colossal scale, he is a question mark. And while the positive effects of his median position between the great power masses of the world will not be lost on Washington during his visit there, the question still will loom largest.

The query does not concern what Tito himself stands for so much as what will happen when the 63-year-old man joins Roosevelt and Churchill, Hitler and Mussolini, Stalin and Mao. Tito made a nation—modern Yugoslavia—on lines that do not quite duplicate those of any other state. It was no mean feat: A country that had been devastated in two world wars, was ripped apart by ideological and ethnic differences, avoided succumbing to pressure from either East or West and became, however disputed, a political and economic factor.

How much of this was the result of an idea, that Tito inspired in his assorted peoples; how much was it Tito himself, father-

figure for a national family? The problem is not a new one. The Soviet Union confronts it every time a leader dies or is suppressed. The Chinese know it, with Mao gone. Even the French, for all their political experience, are still wrestling with the aftermath of Charles de Gaulle. But in Yugoslavia there are special problems: the Soviet Union, which wants to re-absorb the country; the Croats, who want to be disabsorbed.

Between those two, the nation of Sarajevo might once again trigger a disastrous conflict—disastrous to itself and to a continent. Yugoslavia is Eurocommunist economically; it does not match its Western neighbors in civil rights or in methods of transmitting power. It now serves a useful international purpose as middleman in many conflicts and it is strategically important with respect to Austria and Italy, to say nothing of Greece and the whole Mediterranean basin.

Tito will doubtless have much that is useful to impart to President Carter about the Middle East and the Horn of Africa and the Third World generally. But what the world most wants to know is his testament, his executors, his creditors and debtors.

How Big Is Israel?

The Carter administration believes that President Sadat will sign a peace treaty with Israel provided that Israel holds out the promise of similar terms to its other neighbors—territory in exchange for peace and security. Washington reckons that this would satisfy the Egyptian leader's need to obtain something for all the Arab parties; he would then feel free to proceed with what amounts to a separate settlement while urging Jordan and Syria to negotiate on the same basis whenever they choose.

These U.S. calculations could be wrong. But they arise from a fair reading of Sadat's predicament. They could be tested without damage to Israel's security, as judged by Israel's former leaders and several in the present Cabinet. Yet Prime Minister Begin seems to shrink from the test, risking instead a further erosion of support in the United States. The impression is spreading that Begin, contrary to his predecessors, is holding out not just for guarantees of security but for unrelated claims on territory.

Considerable tension is therefore building up around Begin's visit to President Carter next week. To relieve it, the Israeli leader seems to be planning some new concessions to U.S. sensibilities. There are encouraging signs that he will halt the creation of civilian settlements in the disputed West Bank. And if given more planes than Carter first proposed, Begin may even acquiesce in the simultaneous sale of jet fighters to Egypt and Saudi Arabia. But the idea that he is the occupier rather than liberator of the West Bank—Judea and Samaria, he calls it—seems to stick in his throat.

The Israelis contend, with good reason, that they have gone very far to reciprocate Sadat's recognition of their legitimacy in the Middle East. They have acknowledged Egypt's sovereignty over the entire Sinai and will return it, in stages, subject to security arrangements at sensitive points. They have also recognized Sadat's need to gain something for his fellow Arabs; they offer a declaration that Palestinians in the West Bank shall have, if not "self-determination," then a voice "in determining" their future. And without conceding Jordan's sovereignty over any portion of the West Bank, they offer to discuss territorial arrangements if only King Hussein joins the talks. These offers are not insignificant, as some have charged. Indeed, they have caused Begin some difficulty on his domestic right flank.

But Sadat wants and probably needs more before he will agree to make his own treaty. He has sought a commitment that Israel will eventually withdraw to the prewar lines of 1947 to meet his obligation to the Arabs who condemned his solo diplomacy. The Israelis maintain that they cannot return

to those lines on their eastern front and that Hussein cannot have his sovereignty defined there before he negotiates.

After his recent talks with Sadat, Carter concluded that the Egyptian would settle for a much looser formulation which, in fact, all previous Israeli governments had accepted. He thinks it would suffice for Israel to reassert that the territory-for-peace formula of UN Resolution 242, adopted after the 1967 war, applies on every front and so remains the basis for negotiations with Jordan and Syria as well as with Egypt. The Arabs always argued that Resolution 242 meant withdrawal from all territory; the Americans said most; the Israelis said some. Only Begin argued that on the West Bank it might mean none; he seems to mean it still.

There is a technical basis for the Begin position: No nation has an unambiguous claim to sovereignty in the West Bank. But it is a position of historical bad faith and tactical folly.

No one expects an Israeli military withdrawal from the West Bank strongpoints in the foreseeable future. Hardly anyone denies that Israel requires some alterations in the precarious 1967 lines before they could become borders. Even Sadat envisions a five-year interim agreement, leaving the frontiers to be determined and the Israeli Army in effective command of the entire region. The hope is that coexistence could evolve there toward a final settlement; nothing could be settled without Israel's agreement. The issue is whether eventually, given peace and security guarantees, Israel would yield most of the West Bank to an Arab sovereignty or whether it would go on claiming total or joint ownership.

The irony here is that by failing to uphold Resolution 242 in the West Bank, Israel would be surrendering its other, hard-won principles. The resolution requires Israel to negotiate with only those Arabs who abandon all belligerency and claims on its territory—and not with the Palestine Liberation Organization and others who still deny its legitimacy.

It seems incomprehensible that the dream of permanent rule in Judea and Samaria should take precedence over a historic opportunity to make a true peace with Israel's foremost adversary, to gain the recognition of the more conservative, most important Arab nations and to secure a protective U.S. influence throughout the area. U.S. affection for Israel runs very deep and the U.S. commitment to the defense of Israel's homeland remains secure. But Israel's friends in the United States owe it a timely warning of the disenchantment that could flow from Begin's present stance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Gas of Pure Communism

Soviet ideologues have been working for 60 years on a new breed of human nature, called the new Soviet man. The promised species can evolve only in a Soviet socialist environment where no one, including government, exploits anyone else. The end product will be selflessly devoted to the common good, making possible the attainment of pure Communism. An impossible dream, we thought until last week. But now, we must admit, the Russians are getting somewhere.

The psychological scoop of the century was buried deep in the dispatches from Moscow about how the Soviet Union had quadrupled the price of coffee and doubled the price of gasoline. The coffee was priced beyond the reach of Soviet consumers, the

government announced capitalistically, to conserve on foreign exchange. And gasoline prices were raised because of the growing cost and difficulty of developing remote oil fields in Siberia.

But then the chairman of the state committee on prices, Nikolai Glushkov, added the remarkable disclosure that the auto fuel increase was also inspired by popular demand. Thousands of Soviet drivers, he reported, had complained that the old price was too low in comparison with the rest of the world.

There you have it: pure Communism and premium gas.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

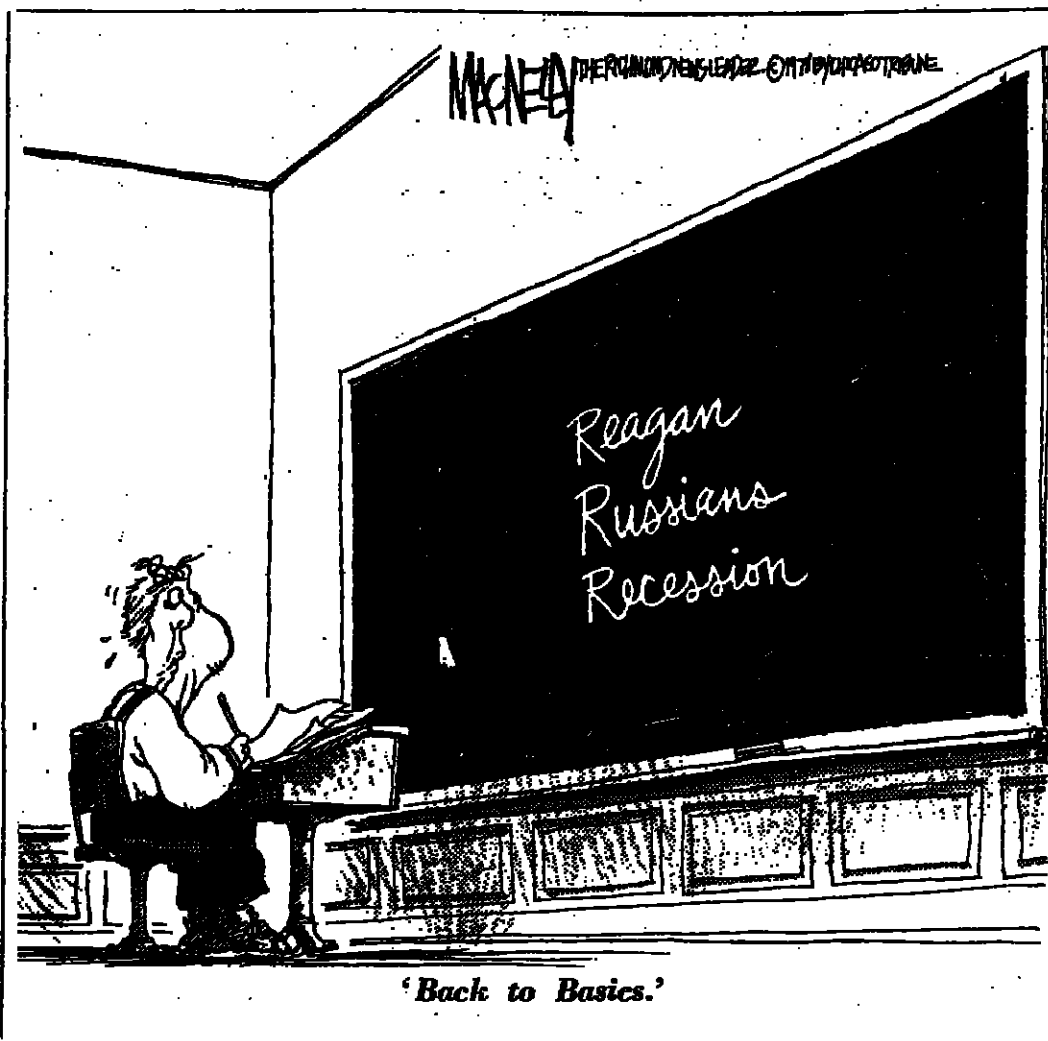
March 8, 1903

BERLIN.—Automobiles in the army is making more rapid strides in Germany than in France—as far as appropriations are concerned, at any rate—a state of things which is humiliating to the French automobilists who are especially interested in this branch of the new locomotion and traction. It is certain that Germany is going all out to become one of the leading automobile countries of the world.

Fifty Years Ago

March 8, 1928

WASHINGTON.—The bituminous coal industry is in the worst demoralized state ever known, involving intense suffering to the workers, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, told the Senate coal probe committee today. The committee this morning began its inquiry into the present bituminous coal strike. "The mine owners are engaged in a violent struggle to break the union," Mr. Lewis said.



U.S. Policy Dispute on Africa

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—The differences which have emerged among top administration officials on how to deal with the Kremlin may have been "vastly exaggerated," as some of them contend, but they are nevertheless real.

President Carter's national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski believes that unless the Kremlin checks the Soviet surge into Africa, the threat of "linkage" should be used to make it clear that both the present negotiation and the future ratification of a strategic arms agreement could be endangered. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance believes that no such threat should be used. President Carter says that the United States will not initiate the use of linkage, but expects that the Soviet conduct in Africa may cause Congress to refuse to ratify a SALT agreement—though he does not go as far as Brzezinski in saying that the current negotiations, too, may be affected.

All three agree that regardless of whether Washington brings in Africa or not, the militant Soviet posture in Africa may in the end harm SALT. They know that it could revive among the U.S. people the distrust of the Soviet Union which would make it difficult to achieve the kind of SALT agreement, with its inevitable compromises and concessions, that would be acceptable to both sides.

But the premise on which the argument is based is wrong—and they are factions now, with the bureaucratic and political communities in Washington taking up sides, sometimes quite fiercely, leading to this "vast exaggeration" of the differences which the principals deplore.

Wrong Premise

The premise is wrong, because the Kremlin's interest in SALT is no longer strong enough to give Washington the leverage it once had. In the past Brzezinski often maintained, correctly, that the Kremlin wanted SALT more than Washington did. Whether Moscow really needed it more was another question—but for its own political reasons it wanted it, and badly at that. In some ways Moscow's desire for SALT could be compared with its wish for trade and credits from the United States. It did want them badly, but when the political price proved too high, its desire cooled off, and it is now prepared to pay much less for it, in political terms, than it was once willing to pay.

The turning point on that issue coincided in Moscow with the illness and political weakness of Leonid Brezhnev, who could no longer muster the Politburo votes for some of the concessions to the United States which he might have been willing to make. He then went on to recover his physical health and political strength—only to show, in recent months, a decline which must have once again affected his decisive role in the policy-making process.

Brezhnev's personal commitment to SALT, his association with it for a number of years, his vision of it as a monument to his period in office, are beyond doubt. His ability to make that vision come true at a time when his political control is less than complete, when contending factions in Moscow are thinking ahead to a future without Brezhnev, must be seriously in question.

Provocation

This is only one of a number of reasons why the Kremlin may no longer want SALT as badly as it once did. It may also have persuaded itself—as have some SALT supporters in the United States—that for technical and strategic reasons, an arms control agreement is no longer as vitally necessary as it was in the past. Some experts on arms control have long argued that the security of both countries could be ensured by each doing what it thought was necessary for its own defense, while seeking not to provoke the other—because it would indeed be in the interest

of each not to provoke the other. Their argument leaves many questions unanswered, but it has serious attractions to the military-industrial complex in both countries. Since the Russians are usually several years behind the Americans in their thinking on arms control, some of the Kremlin leaders and experts appear just now to be reaching the point in their thinking on this issue which began to emerge in the United States several years ago.

But if Brzezinski may be wrong about the SALT-Africa linkage, he is certainly right about the seriousness of the Soviet threat in the Horn of Africa, and about the need to do something about it. Whether the Russians have a grand design for Africa, as was argued in last week's column (Herald, March 2), or are merely blundering deeper and deeper into the continent, drawn by the irresistible opportunities for gain and for mischief offered by the unsettled state of Africa, is immaterial. The threatening progression from Angola, where they used only the Cubans, to Ethiopia, where Soviet soldiers and huge arms supplies are arriving at a dizzy rate, is the invitation to the Ethiopian government, is self-evident.

The Kremlin is establishing a pattern, and a principle, which would make a further progression possible, and enable it to intervene on the side of the Rhodesian guerrillas, without the invitation of a government. When the Rhodesian struggle spreads to South Africa, proper, as it is almost certain to do, some day, the Kremlin would have even stronger reasons of its own for entering the fray.

The existence of a properly constituted Communist party in Africa, the presence of an urban proletariat, the temptation to control the gold and uranium and the highly developed industrial assets of South Africa, its role as the political and strategic keystone of the continent—all these would provide ideological and material arguments for the activist faction in the Kremlin. It would want to take the progression and pattern established in the earlier Soviet interventions, in the absence of effective U.S. counter-action, to its natural conclusion in South Africa.

That is why the White House must find a way to stop the Russians before it is too late—and this goes not just for Brzezinski, whose natural inclinations lie in that direction anyway. It goes also for Vance, whose talents—admirably suited and necessary as they are to the development of a long-term foreign policy—should be brought to bear more forcefully on a crisis which may yet come to interfere with the unfolding of the policy he favors.

And it goes, most of all, for President Carter. He has allowed Brzezinski to act as his spearhead in the matter of linkage. But Carter may find that both the domestic and international fallout from Soviet actions in Africa may do serious damage to some of his own plans—including any plans he may have for the presidential election campaign whose primaries will start in less than two years.

Paraguay Formula

I was interested to read the letter (Herald, Feb. 23) from D. F. Bright, showing a somewhat simplified method for converting degrees F to degrees C, and vice versa. One notes, however, that the method shown still requires the user to remember the subtraction of 32, which is a pity, since the conversion from F to C, and the addition of 32 when performing the reverse.

Some years ago while traveling in the interior of Paraguay, I encountered an aged man who taught me the following conversion technique that he learned in his youth. Here is his method:

Step 1. Add 40.
Step 2. Double the result and subtract 10 per cent (C to F), or halve the result and add 10 per cent (F to C).
Step 3. Subtract 40.
For example, to convert 100 degrees C to F:
1. 100 + 40 = 140.
2. (140 × 2) - 10 per cent = 262.
3. 262 - 40 = 222.
Alternatively, to convert 32 F to C:
1. 32 + 40 = 72.
2. (72 divided by 2) + 10 per cent = 39.6.
3. 39.6 - 40 = -0.4.
As with methods previously published, a slight error is introduced in the conversion to degrees C, but again, it is likely to be unimportant. In fact, following the discovery of this technique, we used it exclusively during the remainder of our travels.

E. J. CARTER.
Le Pecq, France.

Hungarian Dissent

Re "Romanians Crack Down on Hungarian Dissent" by Michael Dobbs (Herald, March 2):
The Hungarian minority problem reflects the power struggle going on in Moscow. Therefore Karolyi Kiraly had the backing of 18 prominent Romanian Communists including Ion Gheorghe Maurer. When Brezhnev replaced Khrushchev, he based his policy for nationalities on the experience acquired as first secretary of the Soviet Moldavian republic (Romanian Bessarabia). In order to strengthen the Soviet regime he replaced Khrushchev's more liberal policy towards nationalities

even stronger reasons of its own for entering the fray.

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The British diplomats' memos, written in a joyous, poetic prose, show that they insisted on deporting the Russians at all costs, well

with a policy intended to melt various national and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union into "one historical community, the Soviet people."

These principles were proclaimed at the 24th congress of the Soviet Communist party in 1974 but failed to be drafted in the Soviet Constitution of October, 1977, due to strong opposition inside the Soviet Politburo.

The Communist leadership of Romania has always relied upon the Kremlin hardliners. Dej, former secretary of the Romanian Communist party, opposed Khrushchev in 1964 and was backed by those who later ousted the Soviet leader. The present leaders in Bucharest continue to force on Romanians the policy of the Kremlin hardliners in all fields—including the minorities.

Now that the Khrushchevites prepare a comeback in Moscow, they support Kadar, brought to power in Hungary by Khrushchev, and also all those who in Central Europe oppose hardliners and their Stalinist policy.

M. KORNE.
Ville d'Avray, France.

'Right Side'
We keep reading disturbing hints that Somalia is asking the West for military assistance, and that we may give it to them, if Zbigniew Brzezinski has his way.

It seems clear that Somalia started the war with Ethiopia, first by siding rebels within Ethiopian territory, and later by declaring war on Ethiopia, when Ethiopia tried to reassert control over its own territory, with help from the Russians and Cubans.

For once the Russians seem to be on the right side. Why not leave them alone?

LOUIS CHRISTIAN
Singapore.

Adding to Bella

One's first reaction to a column as essentially vicious and slanderous as George Will's offering on Bella Abzug (Herald, Feb. 21) is indignation and repulsion. It is not that Mrs. Abzug's statements on, for example, Stalinist Russia (if accurately quoted) are attractive, for they certainly are not. Rather, it is that Will manages to paint an unbalanced, entirely

Anthony Sampson

From London:

...the British, too, were caught up in the ambiguities of war and were capable of moral betrayals. The realization is deeply disturbing.

LONDON.—The British have been accustomed, whenever things have gone badly over the past 30 years, to look back on World War II as a source of reassurance and comfort, as the time when goodies were goodies and badies were badies. Unlike other Europeans, they have seen the war years as a time of moral certainties, compared to all the humiliations and compromises ever since. Only now are facts beginning to emerge showing that the British, too, were caught up in the ambiguities of war and were capable of moral betrayals. The realization is deeply disturbing.

The latest catalyst for this reappraisal has been the new book, called "Victims of Yalta," by Count Nikolai Tolstoy, 42, a schoolteacher in Britain who is a relative of the great novelist. Tolstoy describes with scholarly detail the appalling story of how over 2 million Russians were forcibly repatriated to the Soviet Union, under the agreement with Stalin at Yalta, to be executed, deported to Siberia, or kept in slave labor camps.

The main outlines had already been revealed four years ago by Lord Bethell in "The Last Secret," and the allied betrayal of Russian exiles was a preoccupation of Solzhenitsyn in the "Gulag Archipelago." But Tolstoy has been able to provide—with the help of documents from the Foreign Office files, recently released under Britain's "30 year rule"—a much fuller account of the trickery, brutality and cynicism with which the British forced Russians to be sent back from Western Europe to the Soviet Union. Thousands were removed from Britain itself, many of them desperately trying to commit suicide rather than face Stalin's vengeance.

Ugly Story

Up till now this ugly story has been presented as a necessary bargain with Stalin, as part of the price of his cooperation elsewhere, including the release of British prisoners in Germany, overseen by the Russians. But the most worrying part of Tolstoy's book is his demonstration that the repatriations went far beyond what Stalin expected, or insisted on, and that many could have been—and a few even were—avoided by compassionate officers.

The British diplomats' memos, written in a joyous, poetic prose, show that they insisted on deporting the Russians at all costs, well

knowing their fate; and that they were determined to conceal these events from the British public and the press, to the extent of trying to suppress the coroners' reports on Russian suicides.

Several of the diplomats most closely involved later rose to top positions—one to become head of the Foreign Office, one an ambassador to Washington.

These scenes have now come back to haunt the British conscience, and their effect on many persons 30 years later has been powerful (a Conservative neighbor of ours said that she could not sleep from imagining them). Nor is it surprising, for apart from their hatred of brutality, the British have always prided themselves on being able to maintain a rugged independence and to obey their own moral codes; not for them the blind obedience of German officials. And here are these very respectable British diplomats arranging, unquestioningly and secretly, for Soviet soldiers to be clubbed and tricked into the ships taking them to their deaths.

Ghostly Silence

Nor has the official reaction to these disclosures been reassuring. Two weeks ago the Times of London, in a powerful editorial, called for a commission of enquiry; the foreign secretary, David Owen, replied that it was not necessary since many of the diplomats concerned, mostly still living, could state their own case. But since then there has been a ghostly silence; and it can only be assumed that they have no reply to Tolstoy's accusations.

But to pursue scapegoats is never very helpful; for it is the whole climate of officialdom, preoccupied by administrative convenience and scornful of public morality, which stands condemned. And behind the acute sense of shame at official behavior lies a more deeply embarrassing reminder; that at the time of Yalta, in 1945, many British were very respectful and trusting of Stalin, including many Conservatives, and none more so than the foreign secretary, Sir Anthony Eden. It was Eden's admiration of Stalin, never since they first met in the 1930s—which dictated the ruthless obedience to his wishes that permeated through the Foreign Office.

This is the real skeleton in Britain's historical closet—the old wartime love-affair with Stalin. And though the facts are perfectly well known, the closet has been kept closed. Those extraordinary turnabouts when Britain changed enemies, first welcoming Stalin in 1941 then turning against him between 1945 and 1947, remain the least remembered, because most embarrassing, episodes. I remember as an undergraduate at Oxford in 1946, watching a movie, made in 1945, depicting Laurence Olivier as a heroic Russian visiting wartime London. It seems to belong already to a previous century, and it was a devastating reminder of how abruptly loyalties can be switched.

New Revelations

The British still prefer to read the kind of history that reassures them; in the last month one Sunday paper has been serializing Goebbels' Diaries, and another a book about how British scientists won the war, while no paper has serialized the victims of Yalta. But Tolstoy's new revelations, with the political row that has followed, may yet be the beginning of a more balanced and less sanctimonious British attitude towards European contemporary history.

If we can face up to the fact that all nations are vulnerable to waves of amnesia and self-deception; that wars produce cynicism and opportunism on every side; that all officials are likely to be callous and overzealous; then perhaps the way is open to a more understanding relationship with contemporary Germany or Italy, and to the ending of Britain's nostalgic attitude to the war, which has served to deflect it from thinking about the present and the future.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1978

Page 7

Financing Snags U.S. Airbus Deal

By Richard Witkin
NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT).—Negotiations for a \$500-million sale of European-built Airbus jets to Eastern Air Lines, already snagged as technical problems, have been further hampered by emerging conflicts over financial terms, according to officials of both sides.

Japan Aides See Threat To Growth as Yen Rises

By Andrew H. Malcolm
TOKYO, March 7 (NYT).—Japanese government, business and financial leaders expressed mounting concern here today that this week's record value of the yen—336 to the dollar—posed an increasing threat to the economic growth targets to which Premier Takao Fukuda has committed his government.

Yesterday the yen, which one year ago stood at 243.10 to the dollar, closed at 335.20 after hectic trading that totaled \$225 million. Today's trading was much more calm with spot dealings totaling \$398 million. But the yen generally held its new higher value, closing at 335.85. No one here would be too surprised to see it go to 350 very soon.

Shortly after the market opened this morning, Mr. Fukuda ordered his two top financial officials—Finance Minister Tetsuo Murayama and Eiichi Miyasawa, director of the Economic Planning Agency—to begin urgent studies on how to counter the yen's continued appreciation and minimize its domestic impact.

The present public criticism of Mr. Fukuda's political and economic leadership could provide the necessary opening for Masayoshi Ohira, the party's secretary-general, to challenge the 73-year-old Mr. Fukuda for the party leadership, and thus the prime minister's job.

Mr. Fukuda's problems stem from Japan's economic growth, which has been brisk in certain export areas, such as cars and electronic appliances, but sluggish in most others, especially those dependent on the conservative Japanese consumer. In an effort to stimulate Japan's economy, the world's third largest, the Premier has launched a variety of stimulation steps, so far with little apparent effect.

The continuing rise in the value of the yen, which makes Japanese products more expensive overseas, seems to seriously jeopardize the goal of a 7-per-cent annual growth rate which even optimists admitted would be difficult to achieve with a stable yen. It is also expected to have a depressing psychological effect on Japanese businessmen, who have seen the number of corporate bankruptcies climb past the 1,500 mark per month.

Few bankers see an end to the

planes, encountered several snags in negotiating sessions a week or more ago, according to the officials.

Eastern's latest demands are being addressed by the consortium's top command in Paris and by its banks. Counter-proposals to Eastern are to be taken up in new talks at Eastern's Miami headquarters on Friday.

It was not precisely known what were the conflicts that emerged in the recent round of negotiations. Speculation has

centered on the unit price for the aircraft and the terms under which European bankers would finance both the primary sale and the taking over of 10 Lockheed, L-1011 jets for which the new aircraft would be substituted.

The Airbus talks are commanding interest in the aviation world. Success for the European consortium would signal a breakthrough into the U.S. market at a time when billions of dollars of new plane orders are expected, soon as airlines begin replacing aging fleets for the 1980s.

The technical hangup involves weight restrictions imposed on the Airbus at LaGuardia Airport in New York, a key location for Eastern. The European jet has a narrower wheel base which experts top great a pressure on the airport's runways at certain pre-scheduled sections of runway in New York's East River.

Eventually, it is hoped, a solution for the weight issue can be found. The difficulty is that Eastern probably will have to make up its mind on the Airbus purchase in the next few weeks since its current arrangement with Airbus expires June 1.

Consequently, Eastern wants a clause in a purchase contract that would conceivably allow it to cancel any Airbus order if the weight difference were not straightened out by Dec. 15.

Eastern's chairman, Frank Borman, initially had set a target date of last Wednesday for getting all the data he needed to make up his mind. A "yes" on his part then would have to be endorsed by his board of directors, which meets March 21, and by his leading banks, which meet April 6.

Dollar's Drop to Continue Some Time, Economist Says

BRUSSELS, March 7 (Reuters).—The dollar may well decline further before it recovers since the U.S. economy is faced with too many uncertainties, Rimmer de Vries, Morgan Guaranty Trust's senior economist, said here today.

He told a Conference Board briefing on the future of the dollar that since a redirection of U.S. policy and performance will take time, the coming months may continue to be very difficult for exchange markets and involve currency relationships that appear inappropriate from a fundamental, long-term viewpoint.

He said it is hard to see any substantial recovery of the dollar in the short term, adding that the deutsche mark and yen are likely to chart further gains in the coming months.

He said the United States needs to narrow inflationary differentials with other industrial countries, and to increase its share of world exports.

On the inflation front, U.S. manufacturers' prices are projected to rise 7 per cent this year as against 1 to 2 per cent for West Germany and Japan, he said.

He said that curbing the U.S. rising inflation rate is a must if the dollar is to be stabilized. Although this could reduce the U.S. growth rate in the short term, it would provide a better basis for a more sustained recovery later, he said.

A new U.S. energy policy, though vital and necessary, will not be sufficient to reduce the current-account deficit, he added, saying that more must be exported to pay for oil imports.

Former U.S. Treasury Secretary

Henry Fowler told the meeting that pressure on the dollar could be eased more quickly if a good part of the future current-account deficit could be financed through special dollar-denominated Treasury notes floated abroad.

The company lists total assets of \$540.22. Its liabilities are \$262.93, plus 14,989,831 of \$1-par common shares outstanding. Among the liabilities are \$223.15 million of secured debt, \$17.86 million of debt securities and of "other" liabilities.

A listing of major lenders, included in the company's proxy statement July 8, 1977, for the annual meeting last August, showed the company owed \$170 million to its nine-bank lending group led by Citicorp, including \$27 million of short-term notes, \$120 million of long-term notes and \$22 million of revolving short-term notes. Tesoro Petroleum, which owns 37 per cent of Commonwealth's common stock, was owed \$64 million, including \$14 million of short-term notes and \$50 million of subordinated long-term notes.

New York Life Insurance holds about \$14 million of Commonwealth's 6 1/4-per-cent notes.

The dollar, which ended as high as 330.70 DM, finished the day at 335.70 DM, down from 330.75 DM yesterday. Some dealers described the dollar's descent as a resumption of the currency's general downward trend.

However, the dollar firmed slightly to 1.9745 Swiss francs from 1.9725 francs yesterday as Switzerland's capital controls affected rates, according to some dealers.

The dollar was unchanged against the French franc at 4.7725 francs but sterling edged up to \$1.9374 from \$1.9365.

In trading overnight, the dollar rose to 335.87 yen from a record low set yesterday of 335.17 yen but eased again in Europe to finish at 335.50 yen. The Bank of Japan apparently did not intervene in Asian trading after its purchases yesterday of about \$450 million.

The Bundesbank bought a token \$4.5 million at the afternoon fixing in Frankfurt when the dollar was put at 2.0550 DM, dealers said, adding that the German central bank did not seem to be very active otherwise.

At a Conference Board seminar in Brussels, Rimmer de Vries, an economist and vice-president of Morgan Guaranty Trust, predicted that the dollar might decline to a level of 1.75 to 1.80 DM by the end of the year.

Dealers said this prediction may have had some influence on today's market since Morgan Guaranty has been one of the most accurate banks in forecasting foreign exchange rates.

Another speaker at the seminar, Charles Cooper, manager of energy policy of Exxon, said that heavy U.S. dependency on oil imports would continue for at least another two to three years.

The Canadian dollar fell to 68.82 U.S. cents from 68.27 cents but dealers said they were unaware of any reason for the decline.

The price of gold rose to a 4-year high at \$187.00 from \$184.88 yesterday, reflecting a diversion of funds from the Swiss franc, political uncertainties in France and the pervasive weakness of the dollar.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Japanese to Start Brazil Project**

The Japanese government has decided to start a joint Brazilian-Japanese aluminum project on schedule, despite serious problems faced by Japanese smelters as a result of a prolonged recession. Toshiro Komoto, Minister of International Trade and Industry, says that if difficult problems arise in implementing the project, the government will discuss the matter with the smelters and give them whatever aid may be necessary. The project calls for construction of a 300,000-ton capacity aluminum smelter and an 800,000-ton capacity alumina plant by 1981 at an estimated cost of 400-billion yen (about \$1.7 billion). Some 32 companies (aluminum product users), including five aluminum smelters, have set up an investment company—Nippon Aluminum Aluminum Co.—which will develop the project along with the governmental Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund as well as Brazil's state-owned Cia. Vale do Rio Doce.

Schering to Cut Dividend

Schering, the West German chemicals and pharmaceutical firm, says it will cut its 1977 dividend as a result of lower net profit and operating earnings. The company did not disclose what it plans to recommend as a dividend. In 1978, it paid out 10 deutsche marks per share. Group sales of Schering rose 8.8 per cent to 2.13 billion DM from 1.99 billion DM in 1976. Due to recent developments on the foreign exchange market, Schering says it is not making any prognosis for 1978. Capital spending in the cur-

rent year is expected to be about the same as in 1977 at 106 million DM.

Goodyear to Cut U.K. Workforce

Goodyear Tire & Rubber plans to cut the workforce by 300 to 400 persons at its U.K. plant in Wolverhampton which now employs 5,500 workers. The U.K. firm had a net loss last year of \$462,000 on sales of \$181.6 million. In 1976 the company reported a profit of \$273,000 on sales of \$159 million. Goodyear says it hopes the cuts in the workforce could be carried out on a "purely voluntary" basis. Industry sources say other U.K.-based tire manufacturers may also have to make similar workforce reductions resulting from stagnation of the car industry. Production in the past three years has been running at about only 1.3 million passenger cars a year, about half a million below the peak output of 1.9 million cars assembled in 1972.

AT&T to Raise \$2 Billion in 1978

American Telephone & Telegraph chairman John deButts says the Bell System subsidiaries will raise an estimated \$2 billion to \$2.5 billion in money markets this year. Total capital spending of the system is now estimated at \$12.5 billion, up \$300 million from the estimate one month ago. Overall, AT&T expects "another good year" he says. For the three months ended Feb. 28, the Bell System added telephones at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 5.8 million, surpassing last year's record of 5.4 million.

Failure Would Hit Puerto Rico**U.S. Oil Firm Seeks Court Protection**

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP-DJ).—If Commonwealth Oil Refining, which has filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy law, collapses, its failure would have a severe impact on its business partners and shareholders, as well as the ailing Puerto Rican economy.

Commonwealth, one of the nation's largest oil companies, is Puerto Rico's largest private business. The company lists total assets of \$540.22. Its liabilities are \$262.93, plus 14,989,831 of \$1-par common shares outstanding. Among the liabilities are \$223.15 million of secured debt, \$17.86 million of debt securities and of "other" liabilities.

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The price of gold rose to a 4-year high at \$187.00 from \$184.88 yesterday, reflecting a diversion of funds from the Swiss franc, political uncertainties in France and the pervasive weakness of the dollar.

And Fluor Corp., the international construction concern, is owed between \$3 million and \$4 million.

Major trade creditors are units of Gulf Oil and Exxon, which are owed \$39 million and \$11 million respectively for previous shipments of crude oil. Separately, Puerto Rico claims the company owes up to \$4 million in back taxes and oil import fees.

Commonwealth, which has been reporting substantial losses since mid-1974, posted a loss of \$6.8 million for the nine months ended Sept. 30. In its third-quarter report to shareholders, the company indicated that another loss was likely for the fourth quarter.

Tesoro Petroleum "doesn't anticipate any effect on it operation," because of Commonwealth's problems, said Michael L. McDonald, vice president-finance. Tesoro, which lost \$33 million in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, has written down its investment to \$2.50 a share compared with the \$14.50 a share it paid in a 1976 tender offer.

The immediate cause of the price slump was yesterday's announcement of details by the Swiss National Bank of an almost complete ban on new purchases of Swiss franc securities by non-resident foreigners and the prohibition on buying in the secondary market. Dealers said it had been hoped that switching between bonds and shares, and indeed between various securities by current holders, would be permitted by the central bank.

Immediately following the announcement of the ban, only Swiss investors who feared the market would go down had started selling. "But now, everybody is selling," one dealer said. Investors, including foreigners, just wanted to pull out before prices fell further, he noted.

Some examples of the market-drops today are: New Zealand 3 3/4, due 1983, fell to 96 1/2 from 100 1/2; Citicorp's 15-year, 4 1/4% slumped to 101 from 105, and Caisse Nationale des Telé-

communications (France) 4 1/4% slid to 96 from 100.

Non-resident foreigners are allowed to subscribe to as much as 85 per cent of new issues of foreign currencies. Currently on offer are 100 million Swiss francs of 3 3/4-per-cent bonds of New Brunswick Electric Power at par. The lists will close tomorrow, when Hydro Quebec will begin its offering of 130 million francs of 15-year, 3 3/4-per-cent bonds at par.

Meanwhile, Swiss stock prices slumped across the board today as sellers dominated trading.

Technical Rally Boosts NYSE Stock Prices

NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices posted moderate gains today with trading restrained as investors awaited developments concerning the coal strike.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 1.26 at 3 p.m., rose 4.07 points to 749.78.

Some 345 issues gained with about 505 declines.

Volume totaled 19.90 million shares, up from 17.23 million shares yesterday.

Analysts attributed early light buying to a rise in the dollar in foreign exchange trading in Europe. Although the dollar closed lower in Europe, brokers said the market held onto the moderate early gains as investors pulled back to the sidelines to await action in the U.S. coal strike.

Many analysts also attributed the market gain largely to technical factors following a long decline that has brought the industrial average recently to a three-year low.

American Telephone & Telegraph was active and up 1/2 to 60 1/4 after its chairman forecast "another good year."

International Business Machines recovered 3/8 to 244 3/4 after losses of 4 1/4 yesterday and 3 3/4 on Friday. Analysts attributed the losses to some price cuts by IBM and growing competition.

Other active included Tropical Products, up 7/8 to 45 1/2, and Bealco Foods, raising its dividend, picked up 1/4 to 22 1/8. Bealco agreed to acquire Tropicals yesterday.

Stocks of companies involved

in gold mining gained on a surge in bullion prices abroad. Rosario Resources rose 2 1/2 to 21, Homestake Mining 1 1/2 to 34 1/2, Dome Mines 1 1/4 to 67 3/4 and ASA Ltd 5/8 to 22 3/8.

EEC to Press For Trade Pledge From Japanese

BRUSSELS, March 7 (NYT).—The Common Market intends to press Japan for a far-reaching pledge on industrial and economic cooperation designed to wipe out Japan's huge trade advantage over Europe.

This will be discussed in Tokyo next week by EEC trade officials Roy Denman despite indications by Japanese authorities they would not go farther with Europe than they did with the United States in easing their bilateral trade dispute. Japanese and other sources here today indicated that the EEC text of the joint delegations is more specific and goes beyond the one recently concluded by Japan and the United States.

However, diplomatic sources here said that France feels the first attempt by Mr. Denman at drafting a text of a joint declaration does not seek enough Japanese concessions.

The EEC draft declaration would seek a "new industrial relationship" between Europe and Japan characterized by close consultation and planning on import-export strategies, production forecasts, and ways to avoid industrial competition and disruptive trade. Japan would also promise to try to expand its imports of European manufactured goods.

The firm posted a loss of 5 million deutsche marks in 1976.

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West Germany Posts a Surplus In Its Payments

FRANKFURT, March 7 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's overall balance of payments showed a surplus of 1.772 billion deutsche marks in January according to preliminary figures, down from a \$429-billion DM surplus in December but sharply up from a deficit of 433 million DM a year earlier, the Bundesbank said today.

The country's current account, however, had a preliminary deficit of 233 million DM, compared with a surplus of 2,593 billion DM in December and a deficit of 379 million DM a year earlier, the central bank said.

The Economics Ministry also reported today that new orders to West German manufacturers fell 7.5 per cent in January from December but were up 8.0 per cent from a year earlier.

Domestic orders fell 5.5 per cent in January from December but were up 6.4 per cent from a year earlier. Foreign orders dropped 10 per cent in the month but showed a 7.1-per-cent gain in a year.

West Germany's seasonally adjusted industrial production index rose a preliminary 1.8 per cent in January from December and was up 4.4 per cent from a year earlier, the ministry also said. The index, based on 1970 equals 100, was at 119 in January, compared with 117 in December and 114 in January, 1977.

The further and chemicals company said turnover was \$292.4 million, up from \$254.7 million. Fisons set a final dividend of 1.26 pence, making a total payout for the year of 12.94 pence, up from 11.515 pence.

Japan Vehicle Sales Up

TOKYO, March 7 (AP-DJ).—Japan's new motor vehicle registrations in February totaled 272,855 units, up 45.4 per cent from the previous month and up a slight 0.1 per cent from a year earlier, the Japan Automobile Dealers Association said.

Unilever Profit Declines 10% From Year Ago

LONDON, March 7 (Reuters).—Unilever group net profit last year fell 10.2 per cent from the previous year to \$257.4 million, or 59.29 pence a share, from \$288.7 million, or 71.29 pence a share. Sales rose 4.8 per cent to \$2.15 billion from \$2.03 billion.

For the fourth quarter, combined net profit fell to \$263 million from \$270.4 million in the year-earlier quarter on \$2.45 billion in sales compared with \$2.29 billion.

Per-share earnings in the quarter slipped to 18.77 pence from 18.97 pence a year earlier.

The Anglo-Dutch food and detergents firm said results were influenced by the change in the shareholding of UAC International of Nigeria.

Unilever NV declared dividends totaling 8.56 guilders for the year compared with 8.36 guilders the previous year. All of the company's dividends totaled 19.53 pence against 19.35 pence.

The group said the sales increase was entirely due to higher selling prices, nearly all of the company's sectors in Europe were below those of 1976 and margins remained unsteady.

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| Norddeutsche Landesbank | Ultrafin International Corporation | |

March 6, 1978

| - 12 Month - Stock | | | | | | | | | | - 12 Month - Stock | | | | | | | | | | - 12 Month - Stock | | | | | | | | | |
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| High Low | | | | | Div In \$ | | | | | High Low | | | | | High Low | | | | | High Low | | | | | High Low | | | | |
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New Issue
March 8, 1978

This advertisement appears
as a matter of record only

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

provisionally seated in

LUXEMBOURG

DM 250,000,000.—

5¼% Deutsche Mark-Bearer Bonds of 1978/1990

Interest: 5¼% p.a., payable annually on March 1,
99½%
Offering Price: on March 1 of the years 1985 through 1990
Redemption: by drawing of series by lot at par
Listing: Frankfurt am Main, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and Munich

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Aktiengesellschaft

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Girozentrale

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Credit Suisse White Wold
Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)
Limited

Banca Commerciale Italiana
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Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)
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Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Joh. Benzenberg, Goslar & Co.

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Barclays Bank International
Limited

Barings Brothers & Co.,
Limited
Bayerische Vereinsbank

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Girozentrale
Berliner Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Crédit Commercial de France
De Nederlandsche Bank N.V.

County Bank
Limited
Crédit Lyonnais
Deutsche Unionbank G.m.b.H.

Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Credito Italiano

Deutsche Girozentrale
— Deutsche Kommunalbank —
Effektenbank-Werburg
Aktiengesellschaft
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois

First Boston (Europe)
Limited
Harpis-Stroman Bank G.m.b.H.

Den Danske Bank
af 1871 (Aktieselskab)
DG Bank
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

HBI Samuel & Co.
Limited
Kjøbenhavn Handelsbank

The Industrial Bank of Japan
(Luxembourg) S.A.
Kleinwort, Benson
Limited

Robert Fleming & Co.
Limited
Georg Hauck & Sohn

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting &
Investment Co. (S.A.K.)

Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.

Kidder, Peabody International
Limited
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International

Bankhaus Hermann Lampe
Kommunikationsbank

Lazard Frères et Co

Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)

Merck, Finck & Co.
Samuel Montagu & Co.
Limited

Merrill Lynch International & Co.
Morgan Grenfell & Co.
Limited

Lazard Frères & Co.
R. Metzler & Co., Sohn & Co.

Nomura Europe N.V.
Privatbanken
Aktieselskab

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co.
Reuschel & Co.

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Orion Bank
Limited

N. M. Rothschild & Sons
Limited
Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.

Salomon Brothers International
Limited
Stroonbank
Aktiengesellschaft

Gehr. Rüchling Bank
J. Henry Schroder Wegg & Co.
Limited

Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Vereins- und Westbank
Aktiengesellschaft

J. H. Stein
M. M. Warburg-Steinmann, Wirtz & Co.

Société Générale
Thibaut & Barthelemy

Williams, Glyn & Co.

Wood Gundy Limited

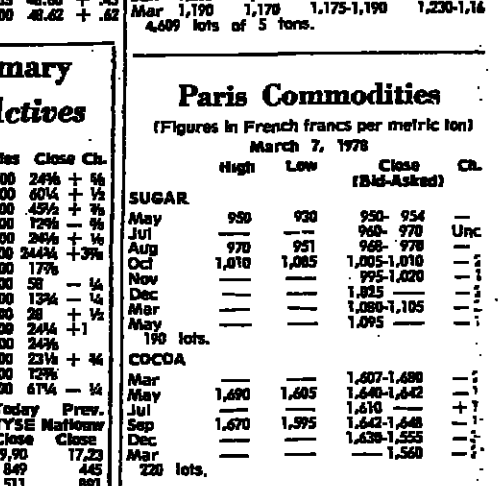
Westdeutsche
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Yamaichi International (Europe)
Limited

U.S. Commodity Prices

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|----|-------|---|------|-----|-------|-------|-------------|-------------|
| 90 | 48.72 | + | .85 | Mar | 1,630 | 1,605 | 1,617-1,616 | 1,640-1,631 |
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| 98 | 48.55 | + | .68 | Jul | 1,320 | 1,281 | 1,304-1,303 | 1,346-1,344 |
| 99 | 48.07 | + | .55 | Sep | 1,275 | 1,230 | 1,250-1,245 | 1,301-1,294 |
| 02 | 48.62 | + | .65 | Nov | 1,235 | 1,200 | 1,214-1,206 | 1,276-1,255 |
| 05 | 48.60 | + | .45 | Jan | 1,206 | 1,195 | 1,190-1,170 | 1,245-1,228 |



Energy said yesterday that the storage of a strategic petroleum reserve which began last year

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Dorsey Is Second

Morero Triumphs In U.S. Giant Slalom

From Wire Dispatches

WATERVILLE VALLEY, N.H., March 7.—Lisa Marie Morero triumphed in the U.S. giant slalom today by easily winning the event by a wide margin. Morero, 23, finished first with a time of 1:28.10, while Dorsey, 24, finished second with a time of 1:28.75. Serraf, 23, finished third with a time of 1:29.10.

Morero's combined two-run time of 2:56.20 seconds was well ahead of Dorsey's 2:57.75. Serraf was third in 2:59.10.

Morero was tied with Maria Ruge after the first run, but Ruge, who won the giant slalom world championship last month, missed a gate and was disqualified.

Wendel Also Out
Hendel Wendel also was disqualified for the same reason. She was in third place after the first run and held a one-point lead over Morero in giant slalom standings going into the race.

Viki Reichenstein finished fourth with a time of 2:59.75 over the 10-gate course, and Nelson was sixth in 3:01.10. Morero's victory gives her 115 points in the giant slalom standings, 9 ahead of Wendel. The final giant slalom race will be held later this month in Kitzbuehel, Austria.

Virtual Champion
Wendel virtually clinched her third overall World Cup title despite her fall in the second run. The only woman with a chance to catch her, Annemaree Moser-Pyell, fell in the first run. Wendel has 154 combined points. Morero, who could not catch up, remained second with 135 points. Since Morero did not ski downhill, she has no chance of catching Wendel.

| Giant Slalom | Points |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Lisa Marie Morero | 115 |
| Wendel Wendel | 106 |
| Annemaree Moser-Pyell | 94 |
| Viki Reichenstein | 85 |
| Nelson | 76 |
| Marie-Therese Studer | 67 |

| WHA Standings | W | L | T | Pts | GP | GA |
|---------------|----|----|---|-----|----|-----|
| San Jose | 10 | 4 | 1 | 21 | 22 | 113 |
| Edmonton | 9 | 5 | 2 | 20 | 22 | 110 |
| Calgary | 8 | 6 | 2 | 18 | 22 | 108 |
| Winnipeg | 7 | 7 | 2 | 16 | 22 | 105 |
| Quebec | 6 | 8 | 2 | 14 | 22 | 102 |
| Montreal | 5 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 22 | 99 |
| Los Angeles | 4 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 22 | 96 |
| Phoenix | 3 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 22 | 93 |
| San Diego | 2 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 22 | 90 |
| Chicago | 1 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 22 | 87 |

| WHA Leaders | GP | G | A | Pts |
|----------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Bill Barber | 22 | 31 | 47 | 101 |
| Mike Milner | 22 | 30 | 45 | 101 |
| John Davidson | 22 | 29 | 44 | 101 |
| Wally Stenlund | 22 | 28 | 43 | 101 |
| John Davidson | 22 | 27 | 42 | 101 |
| John Davidson | 22 | 26 | 41 | 101 |
| John Davidson | 22 | 25 | 40 | 101 |
| John Davidson | 22 | 24 | 39 | 101 |
| John Davidson | 22 | 23 | 38 | 101 |
| John Davidson | 22 | 22 | 37 | 101 |

| College Basketball | W | L | T | Pts | GP | GA |
|--------------------|----|----|---|-----|----|-----|
| North Carolina | 10 | 4 | 1 | 21 | 22 | 113 |
| Michigan State | 9 | 5 | 2 | 20 | 22 | 110 |
| Indiana | 8 | 6 | 2 | 18 | 22 | 108 |
| Ohio State | 7 | 7 | 2 | 16 | 22 | 105 |
| UCLA | 6 | 8 | 2 | 14 | 22 | 102 |
| Arizona | 5 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 22 | 99 |
| Kansas | 4 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 22 | 96 |
| Wisconsin | 3 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 22 | 93 |
| Illinois | 2 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 22 | 90 |
| Georgia Tech | 1 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 22 | 87 |

NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT).—Lisa Marie Morero triumphed in the U.S. giant slalom today by easily winning the event by a wide margin. Morero, 23, finished first with a time of 1:28.10, while Dorsey, 24, finished second with a time of 1:28.75. Serraf, 23, finished third with a time of 1:29.10.

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Frazier's Fight Off; Spinks Called Hurt

Frazier Spinks

By Dave Brady

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 7 (AP).—The provincial boxing board here today barred a proposed heavyweight bout between Joe Frazier and Gerrie Coetzee, the South African champion.

Will Gerforth, chairman of the Transvaal Provincial Boxing Control Board, announced rejection of the application by the promoters to stage the fight in Johannesburg April 15 in a brief statement.

"After due consideration of the terms and conditions submitted in the proposal, the board unanimously decided that it cannot recommend the fight to the relevant authorities in terms of the act and regulations under which professional boxing is controlled in South Africa."

The announcement gave no further explanation and officials could not be reached for comment.

Advance Notice

According to South African sports writers, the most plausible reason for the rejection is because news of the fight was leaked in the press in advance.

They said that according to the Boxing and Wrestling Control Act of 1966, the minister of sports must approve any multiracial fight before it can be publicly announced.

Frazier, 34, a former world champion, is black. Coetzee is white.

Frazier was to have made his comeback in the fight. He retired in 1976 after losing to George Foreman, who took the title from him in 1973.

WASHINGTON, March 7 (WFP).—The world heavyweight boxing champion, Leon Spinks, was reported yesterday to have a rib injury that will keep him sidelined until the fall.

Spinks, who defeated Muhammad Ali for the title last month, had signed a letter of intent to fight Ken Norton in May if he defeated Ali.

The Spinks injury was reported by a CBS broadcaster and confirmed by Spinks' lawyer, M. J. Chavsky, who said Spinks would be examined later this week in New York. CBS has an exclusive contract for Spinks' fights and reportedly would prefer to see Spinks defend against Ali before taking on Norton.

An All rematch would probably be worth \$5 million more to Spinks than a Norton bout.

Out Several Weeks

According to Chavsky, Spinks injured his cartilage in his rib cage while training for the All fight and aggravated the injury during the bout. The lawyer said Spinks would not be able to train for several weeks.

Norton's manager, Bob Biron, ridiculed the injury report.

"Spinks' rib didn't hurt when Top Rank [the promotional firm that has the championship under contract] was proposing a bout in May against Ali," Biron said from San Diego.

"His rib didn't seem to be bothering him in those pictures of him doing the water in a New York discotheque after winning the title."

"This is a last resort for them. If they want to keep the title until fall they still have to face Norton before fighting anyone else."

["Bob] Arum [head of Top Rank] has a contract with us. He cannot get out of it. The net is closing in on Spinks."

NBA Standings

| EASTERN CONFERENCE | W | L | Pts | GP |
|--------------------|----|----|-----|----|
| Philadelphia | 49 | 20 | 983 | 69 |
| New York | 46 | 24 | 910 | 70 |
| Los Angeles | 45 | 25 | 905 | 70 |
| San Antonio | 41 | 29 | 818 | 70 |
| San Diego | 39 | 31 | 780 | 70 |
| Portland | 38 | 32 | 765 | 70 |
| Phoenix | 37 | 33 | 750 | 70 |
| Seattle | 36 | 34 | 735 | 70 |
| Golden State | 35 | 35 | 720 | 70 |

| WESTERN CONFERENCE | W | L | Pts | GP |
|--------------------|----|----|-----|----|
| Denver | 48 | 21 | 965 | 69 |
| Milwaukee | 47 | 22 | 950 | 69 |
| Chicago | 46 | 23 | 935 | 69 |
| Portland | 45 | 24 | 920 | 69 |
| Phoenix | 44 | 25 | 905 | 69 |
| Seattle | 43 | 26 | 890 | 69 |
| Golden State | 42 | 27 | 875 | 69 |
| San Antonio | 41 | 28 | 860 | 69 |
| San Diego | 40 | 29 | 845 | 69 |

| NBA Leaders | GP | G | A | Pts |
|---------------|----|-----|------|------|
| Marvin Barnes | 69 | 442 | 1023 | 1023 |
| George Gervin | 69 | 438 | 1023 | 1023 |
| Thompson | 69 | 434 | 1023 | 1023 |
| McGee | 69 | 430 | 1023 | 1023 |
| Wesley | 69 | 426 | 1023 | 1023 |
| Landis | 69 | 422 | 1023 | 1023 |
| Smith | 69 | 418 | 1023 | 1023 |
| Drew | 69 | 414 | 1023 | 1023 |

'Lifetime' Pact Signed
NFL Cardinals Lose Metcalf to Canada

By Michael Katz

NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT).—Terry Metcalf, the halfback who was called "the franchise" by his St. Louis Cardinals teammates, has signed a "lifetime" contract with the Canadian Football League's Toronto Argonauts.

The 26-year-old, 5-foot-10-inch player who set a National Football League record (2,432 yards) for combined offense in 1975 worked for \$50,000 last year while playing out his option in St. Louis.

After playing in Canada, Metcalf will receive a guaranteed \$100,000 a year with incentive bonuses that could add \$150,000. At least some of the bonuses are based on various "yardage-gained" categories—rushing, pass receiving, punt returning and kickoff returning.

Overall, Metcalf was the best in the NFL in these categories.

A High Price
The asking price of Metcalf and his agent, Richard Bennett, a Washington attorney who represents more than a dozen other players on the crumbling Cardinals team, had been more than \$300,000 a year, with some reports as high as \$300,000.

"Metcalf priced himself out of the league," said Joe Sullivan, the Cardinals' director of operations. The Argonauts' majority owner, Bill Hodgson, disagreed with Sullivan's statement. "The Cardinals are just trying to protect themselves," said Hodgson, who concluded talks with Metcalf and Bennett on Sunday at the Toronto hotel he owns. "Terry had offered to join two other NFL teams."

The price, however, was not only Metcalf's salary. As part of the 1977 player-contract agreement, an NFL team that signs a free agent must pay the player's former club compensation as determined by the salary. A \$200,000-a-year free agent costs two first-round draft choices.

Many Alms
Metcalf almost became a New Orleans Saint or a Los Angeles Ram or, more recently, a Baltimore Colt. He was almost included in the trade that sent Conrad Dobler and Ike Harris, two other discontented Cardinals, from St. Louis to New Orleans last month. "Financially, we just couldn't get together," said Coach Dick Nolan of the Saints yesterday.

The Rams also were interested in Metcalf, and the Colts felt as recently as last week they were "pretty close" to signing him and gaining the outside speed they need.

The Argonauts, who finished with a 6-10 record in the nine-team Canadian league last season, are one of the two teams generally conceded to be rich enough to afford a Metcalf. The Montreal Alouettes, who lost Johnny Rodgers, a former Heisman Trophy winner, back to the NFL last year, are the other team.

Career Agreement
A Toronto spokesman, Doug Philpott, said Metcalf's agreement was "for the rest of his playing career."

"We have never heard of this happening before," he said, "but as long as Metcalf plays football, he will be wearing an Argos uniform."

In addition, Bennett said Metcalf would have "business opportunities" available to him in Toronto.

Metcalf was unhappy in St. Louis last year as the Cardinals slipped from a 10-4 record to 7-7. The Long Beach State graduate, who gained 789 yards rushing with a 5.0-yard average in 1977, his fifth NFL season, said:

"There were always conflicting things between players and front office, coaches and front office, coaches and players."

The 186-pound runner also said he did not appreciate being booed by the St. Louis fans. And being a black player is still a problem on the Cardinal club, according to clubhouse sources.

| NHL Standings | W | L | T | Pts | GP | GA |
|---------------|----|----|---|-----|----|-----|
| NY Islanders | 38 | 14 | 8 | 84 | 59 | 272 |
| Philadelphia | 37 | 15 | 7 | 81 | 59 | 264 |
| Atlanta | 36 | 16 | 7 | 79 | 59 | 260 |
| NY Rangers | 35 | 17 | 7 | 76 | 59 | 255 |

| Scoring Division | W | L | T | Pts | GP | GA |
|------------------|----|----|---|-----|----|-----|
| Chicago | 35 | 22 | 3 | 70 | 60 | 277 |
| Vancouver | 34 | 23 | 3 | 71 | 60 | 283 |
| Colorado | 33 | 24 | 3 | 69 | 60 | 287 |
| St. Louis | 32 | 25 | 3 | 67 | 60 | 294 |
| Minnesota | 31 | 26 | 3 | 64 | 60 | 293 |

| Wales Conference | W | L | T | Pts | GP | GA |
|------------------|----|----|---|-----|----|-----|
| Montreal | 48 | 9 | 5 | 101 | 68 | 148 |
| Los Angeles | 38 | 19 | 1 | 77 | 58 | 151 |
| Detroit | 35 | 22 | 1 | 70 | 58 | 154 |
| Pittsburgh | 30 | 27 | 1 | 61 | 58 | 161 |
| Washington | 28 | 29 | 1 | 57 | 58 | 168 |

| Monday's Results | Team | Score |
|------------------|------|-------------------------------------|
| Buffalo | 3 | Montreal 1 (Schuck, McAdam, Ladner) |

| NHL Leaders | GP | G | A | Pts |
|--------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Lafleur, Montreal | 61 | 47 | 96 | 107 |
| Trotter, NY | 60 | 34 | 81 | 102 |
| Sittler, Toronto | 60 | 33 | 87 | 82 |
| LeMay, Montreal | 60 | 30 | 80 | 81 |
| Perreault, Buffalo | 60 | 30 | 80 | 78 |
| Forsberg, NY | 60 | 29 | 78 | 75 |
| Glavin, NY | 60 | 28 | 75 | 71 |
| MacDonald, Toronto | 60 | 27 | 72 | 70 |
| Gard, Buffalo | 60 | 26 | 70 | 70 |

| Admission Division | W | L | T | Pts | GP | GA |
|--------------------|----|----|---|-----|----|-----|
| Boston | 41 | 18 | 5 | 86 | 64 | 157 |
| Buffalo | 39 | 20 | 5 | 84 | 64 | 170 |
| Toronto | 38 | 21 | 5 | 81 | 64 | 173 |
| Cleveland | 37 | 22 | 5 | 79 | 64 | 174 |

| Admission Division | W | L | T | Pts | GP | GA |
|--------------------|----|----|---|-----|----|-----|
| Los Angeles | 38 | 21 | 5 | 81 | 64 | 173 |
| Detroit | 37 | 22 | 5 | 79 | 64 | 174 |
| Pittsburgh | 36 | 23 | 5 | 77 | 64 | 175 |
| Washington | 35 | 24 | 5 | 74 | 64 | 178 |

| Admission Division | W | L | T | Pts | GP | GA |
|--------------------|----|----|---|-----|----|-----|
| Los Angeles | 38 | 21 | 5 | 81 | 64 | 173 |
| Detroit | 37 | 22 | 5 | 79 | 64 | 174 |
| Pittsburgh | 36 | 23 | 5 | 77 | 64 | 175 |
| Washington | 35 | 24 | 5 | 74 | 64 | 178 |

| Admission Division | W | L | T | Pts | GP | GA |
|--------------------|----|----|---|-----|----|-----|
| Los Angeles | 38 | 21 | 5 | 81 | 64 | 173 |
| Detroit | 37 | 22 | 5 | 79 | 64 | 174 |
| Pittsburgh | 36 | 23 | 5 | 77 | 64 | 175 |
| Washington | 35 | 24 | 5 | 74 | 64 | 178 |

| Admission Division | W | L | T | Pts | GP | GA |
|--------------------|----|----|---|-----|----|-----|
| Los Angeles | 38 | 21 | 5 | 81 | 64 | 173 |
| Detroit | 37 | 22 | 5 | 79 | 64 | 174 |
| Pittsburgh | 36 | 23 | 5 | 77 | 64 | 175 |
| Washington | 35 | 24 | 5 | 74 | 64 | 178 |

| Admission Division | W | L | T | Pts | GP | GA |
|--------------------|----|----|---|-----|----|-----|
| Los Angeles | 38 | 21 | 5 | 81 | 64 | 173 |
| Detroit | 37 | 22 | 5 | 79 | 64 | 174 |
| Pittsburgh | 36 | 23 | 5 | 77 | 64 | 175 |
| Washington | 35 | 24 | 5 | 74 | 64 | 178 |

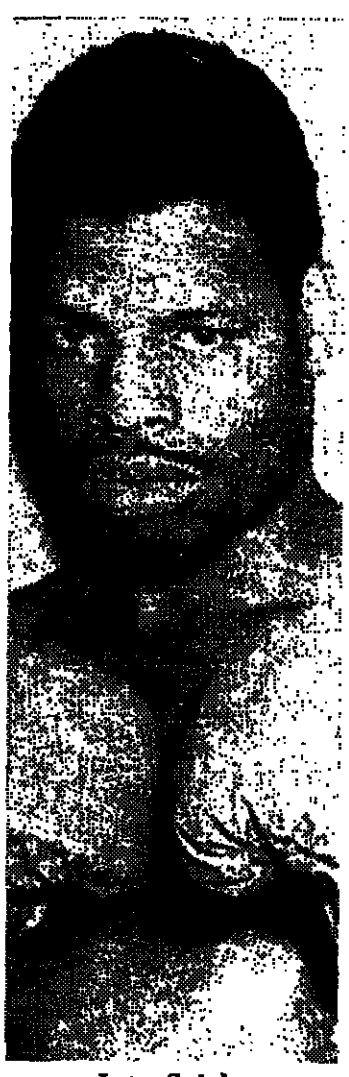
| Admission Division | W | L | T | Pts | GP | GA |
|--------------------|----|----|---|-----|----|-----|
| Los Angeles | 38 | 21 | 5 | 81 | 64 | 173 |
| Detroit | 37 | 22 | 5 | 79 | 64 | 174 |
| Pittsburgh | 36 | 23 | 5 | 77 | 64 | 175 |
| Washington | 35 | 24 | 5 | 74 | 64 | 178 |

| Admission Division | W | L | T | Pts | GP | GA |
|--------------------|----|----|---|-----|----|-----|
| Los Angeles | 38 | 21 | 5 | 81 | 64 | 173 |
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| Admission Division | W | L | T | Pts | GP | GA |
|--------------------|----|----|---|-----|----|-----|
| Los Angeles | 38 | 21 | 5 | 81 | 64 | 173 |
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Joe Frazier



Leon Spinks

Lower NFL Scoring Causes Rules Review

